

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 25th July 2018

The House met at 9.30 a.m.

[The Deputy Speaker (Hon. Moses Cheboi) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

QUORUM

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Order, Hon. Members! We seem to just be short of the required quorum. Therefore, I order the bell to be rung for 10 minutes.

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

Order, Hon. Members! Order! Order! We now have the required quorum and, therefore, business will begin.

PETITIONS

Hon. Deputy Speaker: On this particular one, we have Hon. Arati. I can see he is a pastoralist today. He is being nomadic. So, let us hear from the Member for Dagoretti North.

Proceed, Hon. Arati.

CREATION OF REGULATIONS FOR DIGITAL TAXI/CAB OPERATORS

Hon. Simba Arati (Dagoretti North, ODM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I received this Petition while coming into the premises of Parliament. It is by tax operators who were demonstrating. Therefore, I want to present it before the House on their behalf. This is a Petition by the Transport Operators Workers' Union of Kenya on the creation of regulations for digital taxi/cab operators.

I, the undersigned, on behalf of the Public Transport Operators Workers' Union of Kenya, draw the attention of the House to the following:

THAT, the regulations of the Kenya taxi have evolved from the formulation of the City of Nairobi (Taxi Cabs) bylaws of 1963 based on the repealed Local Government Act;

THAT, in the late 80s the corporate taxi companies entered the market and were incorporated within the County Government of Nairobi under the Taxi Cabs bylaws of 2007;

THAT, entry into the market of other tax providers like Easy Taxi, Uber Kenya Limited among others occasioned the review of current regulations to accommodate them;

THAT, Uber, the application-based taxi provider founded in San Francisco in America in 2009 operating in 400 cities in 68 countries, entered Kenya in January 2015 and has largely disrupted market innovation;

THAT, further, since inception, Uber services have been resisted by traditional tax operators on the allegations that they create unfair competition as their prices are way too cheap;

THAT, the relatively low prices that Uber and other applications are offering in the market pose unfair competition since they do not incur other expenses like paying of drivers, maintenance and running costs, among others, which local taxi owners incur;

THAT, it is alleged that Uber is registered to provide private car hire services and no taxi services hence putting passengers' safety at risk.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Did you say that one of the complaints is that Uber is too cheap? Proceed anyway because it is your Petition.

Hon. Simba Arati (Dagoretti North, ODM): THAT, efforts to resolve the matter have been futile;

THAT the matter presented in this Petition is not pending before any court of law, constitutional or legal body.

Therefore, your humble petitioners pray that the National Assembly through the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing:

- (i) Reviews the Traffic Act, 2012 to include application-based taxi services in order to distinguish between private car hire services and taxi services;
- (ii) Causes the Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK) to prioritise the industry to remedy any anti-competitive issues that may arise;
- (iii) Causes the harmonisation of taxi rates and operating procedure for all taxi cabs and private hire vehicles;
- (iv) Causes the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) to come up with guidelines and regulations to facilitate enforcement and compliance by all taxi operators; and
- (v) Makes any other direction it deems fit in the circumstances of this matter.

Your Petitioners will ever pray.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You have presented your Petition on behalf of the taxi operators. You do not have to add anything. Since this is a generalised Petition that touches on every part of the country, I will exercise my discretion and give an opportunity to four Members, starting with the Leader of the Majority Party and three other Members. If the Leader of the Minority Party is interested, I will consider him.

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): No, he is busy consulting with the one-time purported former Secretary General of ODM-K in the 2007 fiasco. He is trying to make sure that he does not disappear with the ODM certificate.

That Petition is good but it is trying to bring on board taxi wars. This House should not be used to resolve wars between people. We want our voters to be given the best prices. It beats logic. I want Hon. Arati, the Member for Dagoretti North, to tell his supporters who are taxi drivers to live and compete with Uber. Even Members of Parliament and our families use Uber. When you go out on parliamentary business, you can even use your credit card. Just enter an Uber, they charge your credit card and when you reach your destination, you do not pay. That is how seamless it is. They have introduced a cashless system. I am sure Hon. Mishi Mboko - who is seated next to Hon. Arati - if her daughter is in school, she will pick an Uber and Mishi will pay through M-pesa. You do not even need to give your kid in university money to carry. By the

time he is near home, he sends the details of the M-pesa account to his mother, father or brothers. It has made life easy.

Kenya must be part of the developed world. Let us not introduce a situation where when you tell a taxi driver that you want to go to the Stanley Hotel and because you do not know where it is, he takes you to Upper Hill, Westlands, then he brings you back to the Stanley Hotel and you pay Kshs2,000. I was a student at Moi Forces Academy many years ago. That is how taxis used to harass students from Moi Forces Academy in the city. When a bus from Garissa drops me at Eastleigh and I tell a taxi driver that I do not know where Moi Forces Academy is, he first takes me to Dagoretti then brings me back to the school. I then pay Kshs3,000. We want Uber but I agree with Hon. Arati that we do not also want our people to lose business. In the same way M-pesa has transformed people's lives, we want our taxi drivers to form companies and groups, create an application and compete in the market as it is.

This is a very good Petition. I do not think it can reach the threshold. We ask our people not to engage in business as they did in 1970s. They should engage in business as we are in 2018. Let them create their own applications and compete.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Since I did not see any interest from the Leader of the Minority Party, I will give an opportunity to the Deputy Chief Whip of the Minority Party.

Hon. (Dr.) Chris Wamalwa (Kimini, FORD-K): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Uber has revolutionised the transport industry in this country. It is the only mode of transport that is pocket friendly and that even Members of Parliament use. It is an issue of competition. There are demand and supply laws which they should look into. If you are not competitive, that is your own problem. The issue at hand is willing buyer, willing seller. Uber subscribes to international standards. When you go to Europe or America, Uber is there. They do not just allow any Tom, Dick or Harry to operate Uber. There are security measures in place.

Before Uber came in - as the Leader of the Majority Party has said - if you wanted a taxi to take you north, it would take you south first for purposes of charging you more amounts of money. This is modern technology which uses Google Maps. For security reasons, before you use a car, you know the contacts of the driver and the registration number of the vehicle. Even the vehicles are clean. It is monitored everywhere you go. If people are not being competitive...

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Arati, what is it? Do you want to withdraw the Petition this early? I do not think that is the way to go.

Hon. Simba Arati (Dagoretti North, ODM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, from the outset, if anybody heard me well I indicated that I received it from taxi operators who were protesting when I was coming to Parliament. Nobody wanted to take up their Petition. I only pray that the Petition should go to the Committee. Let it meet the threshold.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: To protect Hon. Arati, first, Members should know that Hon. Arati is perfectly in order to bring the Petition to the House. Whether it is popular or not is another thing. I also encourage Members not to go into too many details in terms of this Petition. If you have all those other details, you can take them to the Committee when we refer it there. I am giving you a shot so that Members can get the feel.

Proceed, Hon. Wamalwa, to wind up then I will give an opportunity to two other Members.

Hon. (Dr.) Chris Wamalwa (Kimini, FORD - K): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. The Petition is dead on arrival. It is competition - willing buyer, willing seller. I request the relevant Committee that this is a straightforward Petition so that they can move with speed and dispense with it. They can then look into other serious matters, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

I thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Iringo Kubai.

Hon. Kubai Iringo (Igembe Central, JP): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Petition. It is in order to bring a Petition to Parliament. Once it is brought, it means that there are some aggrieved parties somewhere who require redress to be done. It is in order for Hon. Arati to bring that Petition on behalf of the complainants or petitioners. However, it does not meet the threshold of looking at it because this is a competitive world. We should open up for anybody to come to the market for the services.

As the Leader of the Majority Party has said, these other taxis charge people arbitrary fares which you cannot quantify because they just guess what figures to ask. Moreso, we have had cases of kidnappings, people being molested or goods being stolen because you cannot tell whose taxi it was and where it belongs. However, with the Uber and Taxify taxis, you can identify the driver even before he comes to you. You can also know the vehicle even before it has appeared where you are. Therefore, there is some monitoring to that effect. So, let these other people come up with their own programmes and compete with the others but not say that they should be scrapped.

The Committee which will handle this Petition will look at it expeditiously but with a view that we need competition in this country.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Omboko Milemba, Member for Emuhaya.

Hon. Omboko Milemba (Emuhaya, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. Without much ado, I appreciate the work that Hon. Arati has done because he picked a Petition that was hanging outside there and it needed to get to the House. Unfortunately, this is a Petition that does not meet the threshold to be in this House because Hon. Arati said in that Petition that Uber is cheaper than the other taxis.

Our intention as Parliament is to make sure that Kenyans who are the taxpayers get the fairest price for what they are paying for. If Uber is doing exactly that, then they are doing the best thing. I want to tell Hon. Arati and the petitioners that competition cannot be blocked in this particular country. In fact, competition is the mother of all inventions and creativity. Therefore, they have a chance equally to also join Uber or form companies that are similar to it, so that they can charge and compete effectively with it. Formerly, we could not use taxis to send students to schools because they were dangerous. You would give the taxi drivers a school-going girl and they would disappear with her and you would not know where she is. However, with the coming in of Uber, you can safely give your daughter to an Uber driver and he will take her to school and you can pay and know where she is.

Without much ado, Hon. Deputy Speaker, as this Petition goes to the Committee, it does not meet the threshold of being looked at by Members.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I am tempted to stop Members from discussing this Petition any further. Contrary to what Hon. Arati is intending to achieve, the Members have decided to campaign for Uber. There are two Members whom I want to give an opportunity to contribute. Let us have Hon. Lodepe, Member for Turkana Central. It is interesting. We want to know if Uber can also work with the oil industry.

Hon. Nakara Lodepe (Turkana Central, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. The purpose of this House is to give direction and balance. When we bring a Petition, the public expects us to give guidelines. We cannot allow competition to kill other people. Ninety per cent of people who depend on taxis are people who cannot afford technology. We should also give guidelines on technology.

(Loud consultations)

Hon. Deputy Speaker, protect me. I am not saying that we should go against technology but we should call the two parties together and guide them, so that they can compete.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Lodepe, that is not the intention of Hon. Arati because the Petition is not about bringing two parties together. This is something that we need to canvass, put before the committee and you make your recommendations. Hon. Lentoimaga.

Hon. Alois Lentoimaga (Samburu North, JP): Thank you so much, Hon. Deputy Speaker. Just as my colleagues have said, Uber is very good for the public. One thing is that the taxis are cheap, clean because they are brand new, pocket friendly and safe. You can reach anywhere without any problem.

Secondly, when we were using the old taxis, we could be charged any amount of money and sometimes we were taken to the wrong direction, especially for ladies. Ladies fear to travel by old taxis. These ones are digital. The moment you request for an Uber taxi, you know the driver's name, number plate and where you are going. This is not only for Uber taxis but also Taxify. So, the competition is between Uber and Taxify taxis.

Thank you so much.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, the contributions on this Petition are enough. Let us go to the next Petition by Hon. Shimbwa Mwinyi. The rest of the Members can participate at the committee level. The Petition is committed to the relevant committee which is the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing. Proceed.

Hon. Omar Mwinyi (Changamwe, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. First of all, I would like you to excuse me. We have just jetted in from Russia and the weather is slightly different. I am somehow affected by this hostile weather in Africa. Nevertheless, I have a duty to represent the people of Changamwe.

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is it, Leader of the Majority Party?

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): I am on a point of order.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is out of order?

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Have you heard what the Member for Changamwe has said?

Hon. Deputy Speaker: I did not. What did he say?

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): He said that he has jetted in from Russia and he is wondering about the hostile weather in Africa. Can you imagine that?

(Laughter)

This is a Member of Parliament who was elected by Kenyans in Changamwe which is one of the hottest constituencies in Kenya. He should have said that I am a Member for Changamwe and I flew from Mombasa this morning where the weather was very hot but not from Russia.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What has Russia got to do with this particular Petition?

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I want you to order for a report from the Members who went to Russia. It must be made public. Hon. Kaluma is here in the House. That report should be tabled, so that we know what kind of benchmarking Kenya should do with what they were doing in Russia.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: What is making you so agitated, Hon. Milemba?

Hon. Omboko Milemba (Emuhaya, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I feel that the Member is not in order. Remember these proceedings of the National Assembly are usually live. If you talk recklessly with ease and carelessly say that you were in Russia and you are now back in Kenya where you are suffering from climatic change, then what will the public think about Parliament? Would we be the correct people to stay in Kenya and represent Kenyans? Remember that the Russian trip gave us a bad name because Members went there. The Leader of the Majority Party is right to say that a report needs to be tabled in the House. The Members keep on reminding us about Russia. Hon. Kaluma did that yesterday. Kenyans outside there see us as jokers.

So, let the Hon. Member be corrected.

Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Sorry again. The Leader of the Minority Party, just like the Leader of the Majority Party is given priority. I would like to hear what the Leader of the Minority Party wants to say. What is it Hon. Mbadi?

Hon. John Mbadi (Suba South, ODM): I have two things to say: One, there is the rule on relevance in the House and the Hon. Member for Changamwe, who is a very good friend of mine and a Member of my party, should know that when he is given an opportunity to contribute in the House, he should take into account the aspect of relevance. I do not see how the temperature and the heat in Russia are relevant in whatever he was going to say.

Two, and finally, I also agree with what Hon. Omboko Milemba has said. The matter of Russia has attracted public attention. We are people's representatives and we should not act like we are not concerned about what Kenyans say. They may be right or wrong but they have spoken and that is why, I think, our Speaker said that there will be a report written to the House from Members who went to Russia. However, if we turn it into a joke, it will appear that we are despising Kenyans and that is certainly not right. Whatever resources that were spent for us to go to Russia, was money from the public coffers. We should not demonstrate irresponsibility. I believe that a Member of Parliament who went to Russia must have gone there for a good cause. If there is any Member who did not go for a good cause, then that Member needs to own up, apologise to Kenyans and even refund the money, but when we make a joke out of it, we are confirming that the fears of Kenyans are actually true.

So, the Hon. Member for Changamwe needs to apologise to the House and Kenyans for trivialising a very important aspect.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Lastly, let us benefit from the wisdom of Hon. Jimmy Angwenyi, his age and the many terms he has been here in Parliament. That will be it. Please, let us leave out the issue of Russia. It will be transacted at the appropriate time.

Hon. Jimmy Angwenyi (Kitutu Chache North, JP): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. As we leave the issue of Russia, I would like to know from the Hon. Member whether they went to benchmark on climate. If they did that, then, probably, he could tell us whether the Kenyan climate is worse than the one in Russia.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Member for Changamwe, kindly proceed with your Petition and leave the irrelevant things out.

Hon. Omar Mwinyi (Changamwe, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker for protecting me. I was simply misunderstood just because they did not allow me to continue with what I was saying. Nevertheless, Kenya has the most wonderful weather.

Hon. Peter Kaluma (Homa Bay Town, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You are out of order, Hon. Kaluma. Proceed.

Hon. Omar Mwinyi (Changamwe, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker for protecting me. Hon. Kaluma will give his report on Russia as time goes by.

I, the undersigned...

Hon. Peter Kaluma (Homa Bay Town, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Kaluma, let us give the Hon. Member for Changamwe time to canvass his position.

Hon. Peter Kaluma (Homa Bay Town, ODM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I am being mentioned throughout.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Kaluma, what we do, if that is really the case, we will allow you to speak when the report is tabled in the House. You will be given the first priority to discuss that. Sometimes it is much better to discuss some of these things in Parliament than out there.

Hon. Omar Mwinyi (Changamwe, ODM): Hon. Kaluma, the people of Changamwe are growing impatient.

(Hon. Peter Kaluma spoke off record)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You do not have the microphone, Hon. Kaluma. Let us allow the Member for Changamwe to speak.

GRIEVANCES BY RESIDENTS OF NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION TENANTS WELFARE
ASSOCIATION IN CHANGAMWE

Hon. Omar Mwinyi (Changamwe, ODM): Thank you Hon. Deputy Speaker for protecting me.

I, the undersigned, on behalf of residents of National Housing Corporation Tenants Welfare Association in Changamwe Constituency, Mombasa County, draw the attention of the House to the following:

THAT, Article 42 of the Constitution recognises the right of every Kenyan to a clean and healthy environment which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other channels;

THAT, affordable and decent housing is one of the four big pillars contained in the President's Manifesto;

THAT, residents of the National Housing Corporation Tenants Welfare Association have been tenants in the said estate for a long time and they got into the houses hoping to own them one day;

THAT, there has been arbitrary increase of rent by the management of the estate leading to disparities despite the houses being similar;

THAT, repairs of the said houses are undertaken by tenants themselves other than the contracted cleaning companies of the National Housing Corporation;

THAT, the sewer system is messy occasioning tenants to contact individual experts to fix them at a fee and this is too expensive;

THAT, further, the roofing material is asbestos which contains hazardous substances that cause cancer and other respiratory ailments;

THAT, decisions made by the management are never all-inclusive specifically the on-going constructions in the estate;

THAT, currently, there is an on-going construction within the estate which hampers children from playing;

THAT, there have been numerous attempts to evict the tenants in the estate for no apparent reason;

THAT, efforts to resolve this matter with the relevant Government agencies have been futile; and

THAT, the matters presented in this Petition are not pending before any tribunal, court of law or independent body;

Therefore, your humble Petitioners pray that the National Assembly, through the Departmental Committee on Lands:

- (i) Recommends that rent rates be harmonised, disputed arrears be waived, sewer issue be addressed and maintenance of the houses be commenced with immediate effect so that the petitioners' plight is addressed;
- (ii) Causes the tenants to be included in key-decision making processes by the management of National Housing Corporation;
- (iii) Intervenes on the matter to ensure that tenants are allowed to purchase the houses under the NHC Policy Scheme on "Tenant Purchase Option"; and
- (iv) Makes any other order or direction that it deems fit in the circumstances of the matter.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. I am not giving any opportunity to Members to contribute to the Petition. Before, we go to the next Order I will quickly recognise students from Kaani Lions Girls Secondary School, Kathiani Constituency, Machakos County, Retirees' Organisation from Kinangop, Nyandarua County and in the Public Gallery, Ibiriga Primary School, Chuka/Igambang'ombe, Tharaka Nithi County and Kikuyu Boys Secondary School, from Kikuyu, Kiambu County. We also have Kivaku Primary School from Makueni County, Sheridan Academy, Gatundu South, Kiambu County and Karangi Secondary School, Gatanga Constituency, Murang'a County.

Let us proceed to the next Order.

(Hon. Omar Mwinyi spoke off record)

There are two issues there. One, it will be difficult for me especially when you point directly at the people you want to contribute to that particular one. It makes it a little difficult for me to accept your request. Secondly, I had already made a decision that since we have spent a lot of time on the issue of petitions, let us simply refer it to the relevant Committee and that will be canvassed there. Any Member who would want to speak, will be free to do so.

Let us proceed. We start with the Leader of the Majority Party.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table of the House:

The National Government Budget Implementation Review Report for the first nine months of the Financial Year 2017/2018 from the Office of the Controller of Budget.

Audited Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Board of Management of the National Hospital Insurance Fund for year 2017.

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Kenya Investment Authority for the year ended 30th June 2017.

Kenya Water Towers Status Report for Chyulu and East Mau for the year 2018 from the Kenya Water Towers Agency.

The Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements in respect of the following Institutions for the year ended 30th June 2017 and the certificates therein:

- (a) Football Club (FC) Talanta;
- (b) Export Promotion Council;
- (c) Child Welfare Society of Kenya;
- (d) Official Receiver (Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice);
- (e) Consolidated Fund Services (Pension and Gratuities);
- (f) State Department of Environment;
- (g) University of Embu;
- (h) National Cereals and Produce Board;
- (i) Commodities Fund; and
- (j) Lands Limited.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning.

Hon. Joseph Limo (Kipkelion East, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table of the House:

Report of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning on the Vetting of the Nominee for the Position of the Chairperson of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let us have the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, Hon. Cheptumo.

Hon. William Cheptumo (Baringo North, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table of the House:

Report of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs on the Vetting of the Nominees for the Position of Chairperson and Members of the Commission on Administrative Justice.

NOTICES OF MOTION

CONSTRUCTION OF POST-TRAUMA CARE FACILITIES FOR SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Hon. (Ms.) Jessica Mbalu (Kibwezi East, WDM-K): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, aware that every person has a right to freedom and security which includes the right not to be subjected to any form of violence from either public or private sources; recognising the crucial role of women in the preservation of African values based on the principles of equality, peace, freedom, dignity, justice, solidarity and democracy; determined to ensure that the rights of women are promoted, realised and protected in order to enable them to enjoy fully all their human rights; recalling that international laws and conventions such as the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), United Nations (UN) Resolutions 1325 and 1820 abhor violence against women as it hinders the progress of women and perpetuates their subordinate status; noting that the Maputo Protocol on the rights of women which states that parties shall adopt and implement appropriate measures to ensure the protection of every woman's right to respect for her dignity and protection of women from all forms of violence, particularly sexual, physical and verbal violence; deeply concerned that most survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) continue to lack post-trauma care due to lack of adequate shelters/safe houses; acknowledging that despite enactment of various laws addressing sexual and gender-based violence such as the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, the Witness Protection Act 2006, the Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011, the Victim Protection Act, 2014, the Protection of Domestic Violence Act, 2015; there is high rate of sexual and gender-based violence crimes with an equal or higher number of survivors all over the country; this House urges the National Government to set aside funds to facilitate the construction of post-trauma care facilities and ensure existing ones are rehabilitated and equipped to offer temporary stay for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence across the country.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let us have Hon. Mishi Mboko.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL NEEDS PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Hon. (Ms.) Mishi Mboko (Likoni, ODM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, aware that Articles 53(b) and 54 of the Constitution guarantee the right to free and compulsory basic education for every child and provides for persons with disabilities respectively in that persons with disabilities have a right to access educational institutions and facilities that are integrated into society to the extent compatible with their interests and needs; further aware that the Government provides for education to children living with disabilities through integrated units in primary schools; cognisant of the fact that lack of a clear implementation framework of the Special Needs Education policy, inadequate funding, and inadequate teachers with the right skills to teach children with disabilities across the various regions of country hampers access to education by children with disabilities; deeply concerned that there are few designated special education schools in the country hence further hampering access to education by the children living with various disabilities including and not limited to autism, dyslexia, down syndrome, cerebral palsy and physical disabilities; noting that

there is need to provide special attention to these children; this House urges the National Government through the Ministry of Education to establish a special needs school in every primary and secondary school in every constituency across the country.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let us now have Hon. Limo, Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning.

REPORT ON REJECTION OF NOMINEE FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRPERSON OF
SALARIES AND REMUNERATION COMMISSION

Hon. Joseph Limo (Kipkelion East, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, taking into consideration the findings of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning in their Report on the Vetting of the Nominee for Approval as Chairperson of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 25th July 2018, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission Act, this House rejects the appointment of Dr. Ben Chumo as Chairperson of the Salaries & Remuneration Commission.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let us now have Hon. Cheptumo.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON VETTING OF NOMINEES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMISSION ON
ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE

Hon. William Cheptumo (Baringo North, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, taking into consideration the findings of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in their Report on the Vetting of the Nominees for Approval as Chairperson and Members of the Commission on Administrative Justice, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 25th July 2018, and pursuant to the provisions of Article 250(2)(b) of the Constitution and Section 11(7) of the Commission on Administrative Justice Act, this House approves the appointment of the following persons to the Commission on Administrative Justice:

- (i) The Hon. Florence Kajuju - Chairperson
- (ii) Mr. Washington Opiyo Sati - Member
- (iii) Mrs. Lucy Kamunye Ndung'u - Member

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Very well. Let us proceed to the next Order.

MOTIONS

PROTECTION OF KENYAN TERRITORIES

THAT, aware that Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water lake in Kenya, is located in three East African countries; further aware that the Islands of Migingo,

Remba, Ringiti, Mfangano, Sigulu and Kiwa among others in the surrounding waters of the lake are located within Kenyan borders; recognising the progress made in the East African Community integration process in deepening and widening the integration process including ensuring border communities are sensitised on these matters; cognisant of the fact that Kenyans living along the borders, including fisherfolk and pastoral communities, have continuously suffered from external threats through harassment, raids and arbitrary arrests with even those operating in economic zones not immune to such threats; cognisant of the fact that the provisions of Articles 238(1), 239 and 241(3)(a) of the Constitution stipulate that national security involves the protection of Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights and national interest against internal and external threats; deeply concerned that Kenyans, especially those around Lake Victoria, the Indian Ocean and other border areas continue to face harassment and displacement by persons from neighbouring countries; this House resolves that the Government exercises its power to protect Kenyans from harassment by external threats and takes adequate measures to ensure that Kenyan territorial integrity is guaranteed and safeguarded.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, aware that Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water lake in Kenya, is located in three East African countries; further aware that the Islands of Mbingo, Remba, Ringiti, Mfangano, Sigulu and Kiwa among others in the surrounding waters of the lake are located within Kenyan borders; recognising the progress made in the East African Community integration process in deepening and widening the integration process including ensuring border communities are sensitised on these matters; cognisant of the fact that Kenyans living along the borders, including fisherfolk and pastoral communities, have continuously suffered from external threats through harassment, raids and arbitrary arrests with even those operating in economic zones not immune to such threats; cognisant of the fact that the provisions of Articles 238(1), 239 and 241(3)(a) of the Constitution stipulate that national security involves the protection of Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights and national interest against internal and external threats; deeply concerned that Kenyans, especially those around Lake Victoria, the Indian Ocean and other border areas continue to face harassment and displacement by persons from neighbouring countries; this House resolves that the Government exercises its power to protect Kenyans from harassment by external threats and takes adequate measures to ensure that Kenyan territorial integrity is guaranteed and safeguarded, including through establishment of a naval force to man the Lake Victoria Waters.

INSTALLATION OF CCTV CAMERAS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

THAT, aware of the increased cases of insecurity in schools including the regrettable cases of defilement and rape that have been reported in various schools, with the most recent case being reported in Moi Girls' School, Nairobi where a student was raped; further aware that incidences of buildings in public secondary schools being torched by unruly students over time have been numerous; concerned that most perpetrators of the dastardly acts of defilement, rape and arson in schools go unpunished due to the difficulty in establishing a nexus between them and the acts and therefore many of the suspects behind the said crimes evade responsibility; cognisant of the duty to protect the dignity, preserve the lives of innocent students and protect school properties from the threat posed by the crimes; appreciating the role of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in enhancing security surveillance; this House urges that the Government speedily rolls out installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras in strategic locations in all public secondary schools as an enhanced security mechanism for surveillance of students' activities; makes provisions for regular and mandatory checks to confirm compliance and enforcement of the mechanism; and enforces strict admission criteria, including maintenance of a profile of alleged perpetrators of arson to ensure that they do not escape liability by transferring to other schools without proper screening.

(Hon. Robert Mbuï on 4.7.2018 – Morning Sitting)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 4.7.2018)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: This is the Motion by Hon. Mbuï. We still have a balance of an hour and 39 minutes. I want to caution Members who have spoken to this because I do not have the list of those who have spoken; they should not make an attempt of speaking because I will take very serious punitive measures. So, I will assume that those who have made requests have not spoken. If, by any chance, you have already spoken, you will have to notify the House.

Let us have Hon. Wachira Kabinga.

Hon. Josphat Kabinga (Mwea, JP): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me a chance to contribute to this important Motion. I stand to support it.

This Motion is coming at the right time; a time when most of our schools are losing their infrastructure to fire that is coming from within and outside. We have recently witnessed a number of schools go down because of fire that we are not able to investigate. I say this with a lot of sorrow in my heart. Just on Monday, we lost a dormitory in one of our most beautiful schools in Mwea. We lost a dormitory that was donated to us by the Lions Club. I spent all the time there on Monday. I can confirm that some of these incidents are very difficult to investigate. With the installation of CCTV cameras, our investigating officers will find it much easier to find out the people either intruding or working from inside to destroy some of the infrastructure we have put in place with a lot of strain.

I know that some of our constituencies are able to do the installation of the CCTV cameras through the National Government-Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF). But there are some constituencies whose resources are really constrained. It is unfair that we have constituencies comprising of only two wards thereby having resources that can do this kind of work. In my constituency, with eight wards and a number of schools wanting in terms of quantity

and quality, I will not be able to install CCTV cameras in my schools. Therefore, I urge the Government to roll out the installation of CCTV cameras as an activity that is not only important but also a must. The amount of resources we are losing to fire and other incidents, our children being mistreated and raped in schools and all these incidents, will be easily investigated if we have CCTV cameras installed in these schools.

We are struggling in a number of constituencies. In my constituency for example, I am already organising a *Harambee* in one of the schools by the name of Karoti Girls Secondary School. As I do so, I lose a whole dormitory on the other side where investigation is unable to tell us who did this heinous act of destroying infrastructure that we have struggled to put in place. Therefore, it is important that the Government moves in and puts resources in this. We can stop other things and ensure that we are able to come up with solutions to these acts that are happening in our schools.

I have done my investigation and found out that installing Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras is not an expensive exercise. All we need to do is have the Government spearhead it and prevent the schools from being exploited by people who take advantage of every opportunity that comes up in this country. If that happens, it will be a cheap exercise. We will be able to roll it out to all the schools we have in this country and, more so, boarding schools. It is pathetic that we have boarding schools that are very open to the outside world. Fences are not there and dormitories are near towns. For that reason, I think it is high time we took audit of all our boarding schools in this country. We need to be very sure that our boys and girls are safe; we need to be very sure that interferences from outside do not happen.

As I was going through these incidents, I learnt a lot. We could sometimes be having our boys and girls exposed more than we could probably know. The boys and girls are seated here. For that reason, as I said, it is important that we take audit. It is also important that we allocate enough resources to secure these schools. It is no use to have a good laboratory, dormitory and class when our children are exposed to all manner of assault from outside.

I urge this House to approve this Motion to urge the Government to ensure that we have CCTV cameras installed. I also urge that, at an appropriate time, this House should review the allocation of NG-CDF resources to our constituencies.

I support.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Maanzo, Member for Makueni.

Hon. Daniel Maanzo (Makueni, WDM-K): Thank you Hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to support this very important Motion.

Installing CCTV cameras in secondary schools and other Government installations, including primary schools, will be a very important idea. First and foremost, they will store evidence in the event that a student performs arson or any other crime within an institution. It will be easy to identify these perpetrators, whether they are intruders to the school or students in that school. The new development is that students performing such acts are now being taken to court.

In fact, some of them have complained of serious torture by police before they are taken to court. This has also been a very good lesson for them and they now know that they should not destroy property in future. We are working very hard to build beautiful schools in our constituencies and it is sad to imagine that one day, an ill-mannered student will decide to burn the school. If students know that there are CCTV cameras all over the schools, they will stop these acts.

Secondly we will be able to know of other incidences which take place in schools. We have had cases of rape of both the girl-child and boy-child in schools. The perpetrators have not been found because of lack of evidence. Presence of CCTV cameras would provide important footage and evidence and prevent such acts.

The question we need to ask ourselves is: Where is the budget for these CCTV cameras? I agree with the Member for Mwea. Investigations show that it is not very expensive to install these gadgets. It would be important that we have a budgetary provision even if it is going to be a supplementary one. My proposal would be it goes through the NG-CDF system because it reaches the schools easily. In cases of day schools, school boards and members of the public will participate and ensure that their schools have CCTV cameras. We must address the issue of the budgetary allocation. Is it the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, the NG-CDF or any other system of Government to ensure that CCTV cameras are installed in schools? Whose responsibility is it to ensure that we fight counterfeits and contrabands at our ports? With CCTVs in place there will be footages of what happens in public places such as railway stations and many other places. Of importance for now as per the Motion are schools. This will ensure that there is safety of children. Most of the times when schools are burnt, children lose lives. If we can prevent that then lives will be saved in schools. In some of the schools, students in Form One are bullied by older students. Now, cameras will show which student is bullying other students. There should be surveillance 24 hours. This will ensure that intruders do not come to school and that the safety of our children is guaranteed.

I support this great idea and urge Members to support it so that we can implement it as quickly as possible and prevent further loss of public property.

I thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Very well, let us have Hon. Tuwei.

Hon. Vincent Tuwei (Mosop, JP): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. Let me take this opportunity to thank the House because this is a timely Motion before us. As a Member of Parliament from Mosop, I agree with my fellow Members that we require security in our schools. Our children spend a lot of time in schools and the only thing that can give us guarantee of their safety is providing CCTV cameras that can help in trying to secure, preserve and protect what we have within the schools. It is true that investigations on matters to do with arson in schools have yielded no fruitful arrests or reasons as to why schools are being burnt. It is better to have these CCTV cameras placed in strategic places in our schools to help us understand what goes on. Recently in my constituency we realised that the reason this happens is related to how the schools have been managed and how they are managing issues to do with security. We realised that some of the schools have no fence; there are no walls that protect them from outsiders who encroach into the school compound especially at night. One thing that is surprising us and many is that when students are in their preps, their dormitories go up in flames. One wonders what goes on at night. I agree and support that we have a reasonable cost factored in from either school fees or the Ministry in order to have all these properties secured.

Lastly, all of us have gone through schools. We never burnt schools during our time. What has changed? Is it the issue of students or the society itself is against some of the changes? What are the real issues in our society and our students? It is wrong for one to believe that a student can be a criminal this early in school without all of us knowing what goes on within the schools. We get information that religious radicalisation takes place in our schools. I do believe that these takes place in dormitories and CCTV cameras will come in handy to show us what goes on at night. I support the Motion.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Let us have Hon. Mbogo Menza, Member for Kisauni.

Hon. Mbogo Ali (Kisauni, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to add my voice to this important Motion that has been brought to the House by Hon. Mbui. If you remember, two months ago, we had an incident at Moi Girls High School in Nairobi where three young innocent girls were raped. Unfortunately, three months down the line the culprits have not been found. If at that point in time this school had installed CCTV cameras, today that matter would have been brought to rest but because of lack of these gadgets in our schools, it has actually exposed our young boys and girls in various schools.

In recent weeks, we have seen a number of schools being torched. Whenever something happens in one of the schools and nothing is done to bring the culprits to book or whoever has been involved in that incident, other boys imitate. This is part of the growing up. It is my wish that as a country and as a House, we do something urgently to make sure that we address this issue of safety in our schools. One of the ways to improve safety in our boarding schools is to introduce CCTV cameras. Two years ago, the Government installed CCTV cameras in major towns in this country such as Nairobi and Mombasa. We have seen the benefits of those CCTV cameras in these major towns. The muggings, carjackings and other vices have now come down. It is high time that as a House, we rethought this matter and put in place measures that will enable us to ensure all the boarding schools in this country and other learning institutions are installed with CCTV cameras. When we take our kids to school especially boarding schools, we always wish that after one-and-a-half months, they will come home safely but with what is happening in the country, you are not guaranteed of their coming back safely during midterm or at the end of the term.

So, it is my wish, like what one of the Members has just said, that the Government provides a budget for installation of CCTV cameras in the various boarding schools situated in our constituencies, or the NG-CDF kitty be improved so that we can have an additional allocation which we can use to install CCTV cameras in our schools.

With those few remarks, I wish to support this Motion. Thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Rasso Dido.

Hon. Ali Dido (Saku, JP): Thank you very much, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Motion by Hon. Mbui and I want to thank him. I did not know that he comes from a family that was running Kenya's security for a few generations.

The issue of security in our schools is really important. As a parent, when I send my young son or daughter to school for eight hours or a boarder who will be there for three months, I worry about the safety and comfort of the child while he or she is in the precincts of the school. Without pondering about what to do in this Motion, first of all, as the patrons of the NG-CDF kitty, we should take it upon ourselves to support our schools so that CCTV cameras become part of school infrastructure. In Saku constituency...

(Hon. David ole Sankok welcomed Hon. Charles Njagua to the Chamber)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Order, Hon. Sankok! What is it? Is it that you are welcoming a new Member to your very large family? Please take your seat. What is it, Hon. Sankok? You know you are out of order! I am tempted to actually take some steps against you. What is it? Let me hear what you have to say.

Hon. David ole Sankok (Nominated, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, you know in every institution, when there is an increase... In fact in a family, when you get a new child, you

celebrate. Now I have a new Member in the disability club and so, I must celebrate. I am happy celebrating a new Member.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You are completely out of order, Hon. Sankok.

Hon. David ole Sankok (Nominated, JP): I will pray for him to heal so that he does not give me competition when it comes to 2022 nominations.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: You are out of order. Proceed Hon. Rasso.

Hon. Ali Dido (Saku, JP): Thank you very much, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I think Hon. Sankok at times should stop being an activist and become a legislator! I think the issue of Mau is live and it will be with us for a while. So, he should hold his horse.

We want to applaud those schools that have already installed CCTV cameras. A good example in my constituency of Saku is Moi Girls' School where recently, there was a dorm that was partially burnt. When we went to the school, we realised that it was an electric fault rather than arson. So, we were able to find out. We tried to trace it on the CCTV cameras. When we played it back, we found that there was nobody around that dormitory at that time. So it is a good thing. That is why without fear of any contradiction, the Ministry of Education should come up with funding for all schools and, more so, boarding schools where parents are most of the time worried when they will hear that there is an incident, like what happened in Moi Girls School, Nairobi. Of course, parents will feel the same even if there is no incident in any part of this country, especially when they have the girl-child far away from home. So without really punishing those schools that have already installed...

(Hon. David ole Sankok hugged Hon. Charles Njagua)

Hon. Deputy Speaker: If you continue with that kind of ceremony, Hon. Sankok and the Member for Starehe, I am going to send you to where you belong.

Hon. Ali Dido (Saku, JP): Hon. Deputy Speaker, you know one is natural and the other one is an accident. We hope the Member gets a quick recovery.

While supporting this, in our schools, we normally have one or two watchmen who look after the school security. That is not good enough because most of the schools, with the current numbers of enrolment, some with up to 1,200 youngsters, the idea of watchmen looking after the security of a school is a thing of the past. Although they protect the school because when somebody wants to get into the school they see them, I think CCTV cameras will be a saving grace for us.

With those remarks, and with a lot of interruption, I beg to support this Motion. Thank you.

Hon. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Muhanda Busihile, Member for Kakamega.

Hon. (Ms.) Elsie Muhanda (Kakamega CWR, ODM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support this Motion. While I support it, I want to say that apart from the CCTV cameras, schools are facing a lot of problems. Even outside the school, there are many rape cases happening. For example, recently in Kakamega County, Khwisero Sub-County, a pastor raped a school girl. In Mumias West also we had a child visiting relatives and she was raped. In Malava where we have Mutsuma Primary School and Mutsuma Secondary School, we had one person raping two students. So, apart from the CCTV cameras, we are saying that we look conclusively at factors affecting our students and pupils in schools. I want to reiterate the fact that we have to get long-term solutions to the destruction that is happening in our schools, because this has been happening year in, year out. I beg that, as a House, we should look for long term solutions. We

should have serious legislation that is going to cover these problems that are happening day in and day out.

Apart from the CCTV cameras, which are very important, we have to look at how, as parents and as a community, we can look after our students. We are looking at cases where even parents have abdicated the duty of looking after their children and left it to the schools. So, as parents, we should also intensify counselling. It saddened me to hear that one of the solutions that should happen is banning of boarding schools. That was unfortunate having come from the Cabinet Secretary for Education because our students come from far away and have to be in boarding schools. Some of them come from very deplorable homes and so, they only find refuge in boarding schools. So, I support this Motion of installing CCTV and we should look at the long-term solutions and other factors that are affecting our students.

Thank you.

[Hon. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele took the Chair]

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well. I heard you say that there is a proposal to burn boarding schools. I hope it is not “burn” but “ban”. We shall have Hon. Wanyonyi, Member for Westlands.

Hon. Tim Wanyonyi (Westlands, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I was just complaining to your colleague who has just left that he does not see my requests. I support this Motion. The trend that is going on in our schools is worrying.

(Several Hon. Members consulted loudly)

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, please, protect me from this *Kamukunji* behind me!

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well. Members standing behind the Hon. Member for Westlands, kindly allow him to contribute.

Hon. Tim Wanyonyi (Westlands, ODM): Thank you. The trend going on in our schools is worrying. Schools are being destroyed. We are losing investments that we have taken many years to acquire. Building a school is a tough task and when an investment of many years is destroyed in a matter of minutes, it is painful. However, we must look at this matter holistically. Why are students burning schools? We must investigate that because it is something that borders on psychological problems. We must also stop criminalising some of these actions by students and, as my dear sister, the Member of Kakamega County has just indicated, we need to counsel them. These are young people who are in the adolescent stage. They, therefore, tend to be very reactive and may overreact on small issues and cause harm. These young people imitate what they see and learn from some of the things happening around them. This is the trend that is going on in our society. We must investigate, as adults, because some of the pronouncements made by people incite them. When they see you behave badly, they will behave just like you. So, as we invest in these gadgets, we should look at what would happen next. We must look at how we can improve on their values. We also need to find out what could be happening to them that is causing them to burn schools.

Secondly, we need to know our children properly as parents. We leave these tasks to teachers. When parents are called to school to go and address the issues affecting their children, most parents do not go because they are too busy. So, until we learn that we must always be close to know our children... At times, it becomes difficult to come to terms with a situation when you are told of such happenings. On the issue that happened in Moi Nairobi Girls, later on it was alleged that it was fellow students, and not somebody from outside, who were molesting other girls. I have heard it also from other schools. There is a trend of lesbianism and gayism in schools. Some of these things must be addressed carefully. Criminalising this matter and throwing young children into prison is not going to help. It is difficult but we must address it head on.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to contribute. I support this Motion.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well, we shall have Hon. Dr. Tum.

Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Tum (Nandi CWR, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. We have witnessed a lot of defilement in our schools. A case in point is Moi Girls Nairobi School. I support this Motion. We need to have all our public schools installed with CCTV cameras.

As a member of the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security, I know that security for our children is a priority. Everyone in Kenya must be secure. We know there are people who are HIV positive and we cannot allow our children to be defiled and get sick. We need to install CCTV cameras so that when we take our children to boarding schools we, as parents, are secure wherever we are. When we have this equipment in our schools, the suspects will be held accountable. We know that when properties are burnt down, the country is set back economically. A case in point is Chepterit Girls in Nandi County which was torched this month. We, the politicians of Nandi County, have been invited to fundraise so that the school is rebuilt.

So, we need to install CCTV cameras in our schools and engage psychologists. I am a social worker by profession and if we cannot deal with the root cause of the problems facing our children, we will have them installed but that will not really solve the problem. We are talking about equipment that can be switched off any time if they know where it is located. So, we must engage psychologists in all the public schools so that they can address this issue.

Also, majority of our schools are not fenced. We need to protect our children. These are the leaders of tomorrow. They need to sleep in a secure environment. This issue should be addressed from all points.

I would like to clarify that I did not say that everyone is HIV positive, but only the culprits. If you see somebody running after and raping our children in schools, that person must be sick. He is either HIV positive or has a psychological problem. So, I did not say that all men are HIV positive but only the rapists who rape our children in schools.

Thank you and I support the Motion.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Let us have Hon. Kiti Chonga, Member for Kilifi South.

Hon. Ken Chonga (Kilifi South, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity. I support this Motion strongly.

As we are all aware, each nation has a cardinal responsibility of protecting the youth. The youth in every nation are actually supposed to be the leaders who take the nation to another level. Therefore, in whichever environment they are in, we are responsible for whatever goes around

them. The issue of CCTV is actually long overdue. We have had funny incidents going on in schools for so many years. We are aware that what caused the unrest at Moi Girls School was not just burning but, if we are to go by what we heard, there was rape that happened. We heard what happened at Upperhill School. Lesbianism is so rampant. Sodomy and drug abuse are also there. All these are acts which actually end up affecting the quality of youth that we are bringing up. For us to be able to manage this it is very important that we have those CCTV cameras installed.

We are aware that CCTV alone may not actually stop those acts. Apart from the CCTV, I think there are quite a number of other issues which need to be considered. When we have boarding schools which are not fenced, we should expect such activities to thrive. When we have boarding schools where even the teachers themselves do not live in those schools, we should expect such activities to come up. I think far and beyond installing the CCTV, most of these structures that we feel are necessary need to be put in place so that we can take care of the future of the youth that we are breeding today.

With those few remarks, I strongly support this Motion.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well, Hon. Chonga, for strongly supporting it. We shall have Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, Member for Turkana South.

Hon. James Lomenen (Turkana South, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I stand to support this important Motion of installing CCTV cameras in all public secondary schools. It is really discouraging and disgusting to send your child to a school expecting adequate protection, security and good performance, only to realise that the child has been assaulted and raped in school.

We can imagine a scenario where a student comes from a place like Kibish and reports to Moi Girls Nairobi School only for the parent to be told that her child has been raped in Nairobi. How long will that parent take to arrive in Nairobi? It will take long. That is why some parents actually resolve to just put their children within their vicinity where they can actually reach. So, it is the role of the Government to ensure there is adequate security in all public schools and even private schools. The children who are in schools look forward to a bright future. So, if you do not take care of them, how will we assure God that the next generation will actually survive? It is also evident that the world is becoming dynamic. Even the children that we take to schools are becoming more informed than us, as parents, and they do whatever they decide including destroying schools. The only thing we can do as leaders and as a Government is to ensure we put adequate security measures in all schools so that we protect the pupils and students from anybody who has ill motives towards them. As a Member of Parliament who comes from insecure areas, putting CCTV cameras is not enough. We need to provide security even in the dormitories. We need to ensure that at night, every dormitory has enough security. It is not adequate to have a watchman at the gate and then in the dormitories you do not have security. It is proper and in order to ensure all the dormitories in public schools have enough fencing and security so that if there are students who have any motive, the security is there to prevent them from committing crimes. This will also prevent any person from outside who would want to commit crime in the school. We have to ensure there is adequate security in those schools to protect both teachers and pupils.

The other thing is how we enforce our laws. You find a teacher who has assaulted a student or a student who has burnt property and we do not take action. It is good to take action to enforce the law so that the rest will learn a lesson. We have prisons to correct those who do things that are not right. So, we also have to enforce the law even if we install CCTV cameras.

We have CCTV cameras along these highways and everywhere we pass, but even if something is shown, there is no action that is taken. So, we need practical measures of securing schools for our children. Otherwise, it is really discouraging. You will find even the places where teachers and children spend their night do not have security. So, one...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Member for Turkana South, you only have five minutes at it and you have used up yours. We will give this opportunity to Hon. Kimilu Joshua, Member for Kaiti.

Hon. Joshua Kivinda (Kaiti, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues to support the Motion of installing CCTV cameras in our schools. I take this opportunity to support it because it is very important and I can say it is long overdue. In the constituency I come from of Kaiti, I had a case whereby some boys burnt a school and it took a long time to locate or get evidence. If we had CCTV cameras in that school, it could have given us shorter time or period to identify those boys.

Banning of boarding schools is not a solution to this issue because we need them. Our boys and girls are doing well in boarding schools. The best thing to do is to install CCTV cameras and also offer security in our boarding schools instead of abolishing them. We have cases where some boys and girls sneak out of schools at night and teachers are not in a position to identify them.

Installation of CCTV cameras in our schools can be a solution because they can help teachers identify the students who sneak out of school. Cases of defilement happen every now and then. You have heard from the media that every day we get cases of defilement in our schools and this is because there is no monitoring. With CCTV cameras, it will be very easy for us to get reports or evidence of those doing those things.

On Monday this week, I was in Kaiti Constituency issuing some cheques and building dormitories. It is very expensive to build school infrastructure. We have witnessed that one or two years after building schools, boys or girls burn them down. So, you go back to conduct *Harambee* to support the school because they are our children and we have to support them. If, as Members, we join hands and support the issue of CCTV cameras and security in our schools, we can solve this problem once and for all.

There is also the issue of delocalisation of teachers. Some of those issues contribute to the burning of our schools. Once you transfer teachers from one school or county to another, it takes time for them to settle down and understand their surroundings. When such incidents happen, the new teachers are not in a position to know exactly who does it. The Ministry of Education has to do something on the issue of delocalisation. I cannot support it because we are bringing issues and problems to our schools.

We also need good planning by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. In case of anything, like burning of schools, we need to see a quick response by the security apparatus in our schools.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion on introducing CCTV cameras in our schools.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Let us have Hon. Sankok.

Hon. David ole Sankok (Nominated, JP): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. At the outset, I support the installation of CCTV cameras in our schools. Let us ask ourselves a few pertinent questions. One is that even though we have installed CCTV cameras on our major highways, have they resolved the issue of traffic jams, overlapping and

crimes? The second pertinent question is: To which extent are we installing those CCTV cameras? Is it in the school compound, dormitory or the bathroom? Issues such as drug peddling and immorality may happen in a place that may not have a CCTV camera installed.

We are also narrowing the installation of CCTV cameras simply to crimes that are associated with rape and burning of schools. There are more problems in our institutions of learning than just mere rape and burning of schools. We should look deeper and find the root cause of all those problems. Only 5 to 10 per cent of the problems that we have in our schools will be solved by CCTV cameras. I do not oppose installation of CCTV cameras, but we have to go a bit further. The Departmental Committee on Education and Research must go a bit further and look into the problems bedeviling our schools. We have to divide the problems bedeviling our institutions into two. One of them is associated with teachers. If at the time of sitting the exam it is the same time that the teachers - who are supposed to be the role models of the students - are engaging in strikes and demonstrating on our roads, what example are they giving to our students?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Sankok, just hold on, Hon. Omboko Milemba has a point of order.

Hon. Omboko Milemba (Emuhaya, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I do not think Hon. Sankok, whom I sit with in the Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare is in order to expand the talk of safety networks in our schools - which are now very important because they touch on an issue that is currently happening in our schools - and associate it with teachers' strikes. The teachers signed a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) and you will agree with me that we have not had a teachers' strike in the last two or four years. I do not know whether he is in Kenya or wants to trivialise the issue of school insecurity.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Your point is valid but what I heard Hon. Sankok say was that it was students' strikes not teachers' strikes. Let him clarify.

Hon. David ole Sankok (Nominated, JP): Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Hon. Milemba is a trade unionist. He is a teacher by profession. The reality is that we have to find solutions to the problems bedeviling our institutions of learning. Teachers are supposed to be good role models for our students. When they engage in strikes, what is the difference between blocking roads, carrying *sufurias* on the roads and burning of schools? Some of that behaviour is instilled in our students by those to whom we give custody of our students. Our students are with us for only three months in a year. They are with the teachers for nine months in a year. We need them to be good role models for our students.

Parents must take care of their children. They must be role models for their own kids. Otherwise, we will not solve all those issues with CCTV cameras.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Sankok, it is five minutes for all of us. Hon. Nyikal, you have been at the top of the list for a long time, but there was a slip in the display. Just before you contribute, there is a point of order by Hon. Otiende. Then we shall come to you.

Hon. (Dr.) Otiende Amollo (Rarieda, ODM): Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I rise on a point of order on a matter in which I seek your direction and which I think will affect many other Motions. I notice that this Motion suggests installation of CCTV cameras in all public secondary schools in the entire country. By definition, that must require money. My understanding of Article 114(2) of the Constitution is that it is not only when a Money Bill comes to Parliament, specifically the National Assembly that the procedure must be adopted, but

it also includes when a Motion that involves money comes to the National Assembly. Therefore, under Article 114(2), it states:

“If, in the opinion of the Speaker of the National Assembly, a motion makes provision for a matter listed in the definition of “a money Bill”, the Assembly may proceed only in accordance with the recommendation of the relevant Committee of the Assembly after taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for finance.”

According to Article 114(3)(b) of the Constitution, the imposition of charges on a public fund is a money Bill. In Article 114(3)(c) of the Constitution says the investment of public money is a money Bill. In Article 114(3)(e), matters incidental to any of those matters are money Bills. I do not have a fundamental issue with the Motion except to the extent that it assumes that all public schools have electricity because all CCTV cameras must have some sort of power.

The second last line of the Motion includes profiling of alleged perpetrators of arson. You cannot do that because it is unconstitutional. The fundamental question for this and similar Motions is that I would like guidance on whether this Motion has gone through that requirement of the Constitution or of the Committee which in this case is the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the views of the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury, so that it can be substantively debated.

I seek your guidance, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Otiende Amollo, you have raised a valid point. If you look at the Motion, you will see that it is trying to urge the Government. It is not in any way imposing a charge on a public fund which is in Article 114 (3)(b) of the Constitution. It is urging the Government but not imposing a charge on public fund. So, it is in order for us to debate this Motion because the imposition will be much later on, if we now take this Motion to the next stage where we shall impose a charge on a public fund. It is okay.

It is also the opinion of the Speaker. This Motion received the approval of the Speaker. I believe that it is for the reasons that I have just given. It is just urging the Government to install CCTV cameras. It has not yet reached the stage where it is imposing a charge on public fund. That is quite in order. We shall proceed with Hon. Nyikal.

Member for Kilifi, what is out of order? Let Hon. Nyikal contribute.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): I want to inform the learned lawyer.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): He is satisfied.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): I would like to inform him about something.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): You are out of order. The Speaker has already expressed himself on that and it is enough. The Member for Kilifi North, you will have an opportunity to speak. Let Hon. Nyikal have his say also.

Hon. (Dr.) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Motion. I would also like to state that this is a very small part of the problems affecting the education sector.

As many Members have said, we have major security issues in the education sector, particularly in boarding schools. Members have indicated that there have been cases of rape and we know that. We know that there have been cases of destruction by fire and amazing destruction of our property by our students which we pay for as parents. Our children burn dormitories and then we pay to construct others. We have noted that there have been cases of students attacking each other on issues of bullying, lesbianism and homosexuality. All these point to serious security problems. If CCTV cameras are on continuous monitoring basis, we will

notice when these things are likely to happen and prevent them. However, the major issue is the whole education system. There must be something wrong that we need to look at. For example, discipline in schools. There are very few provisions for discipline by the school heads and boards. You can no longer give corporal punishment because it is not allowed. Expulsion which is now called exclusion is a long process that many schools actually get tired of before they can do it. We provide counselling in schools. We talk about it and yet it is impossible to get counsellors in all the schools. We need to look at the area of discipline in schools.

Even in the community at large, as parents, we have abdicated our duty of parenting and left it to the schools. Sometimes when there are attempts to discipline our children in schools, we, as parents, react very negatively. Teachers are taken to court and attacked. All these things bring massive indiscipline in schools. Even if we install CCTV cameras, we will treat the symptoms but not the cause. We need to look at the whole education system and policies. We have had fantastic reforms. Some of them are very good. If you look at the results that we get, these well-meaning policies and reforms need to be scrutinised in detail and particularly in areas of implementation. Look at the issue of cheating in exams. It is a fantastic thing which worked. If you go into details to discuss with teachers, one of the issues is the change in the structure of exams. Our students are used to memory exams. This was changed to application exams. We have kids who are not prepared to do that and yet that is what the country needs. In this day of technology, you do not have to remember everything. It is how you use that. So, that is an important area which we need to look at.

We need to look at the issue of free secondary and primary education. It is in the policies but if you go to all schools, they charge levies that parents pay. The estimates that we have done do not seem to be enough to the extent that some schools keep double accounts - one for the Ministry of Education to see and one for the reality. We talk of 100 per cent transition in schools and yet, we are saying that we cannot establish new secondary schools. We have a new curriculum but we are not looking at the prerequisite resources that it will need to be implemented. We are making good effort in teachers but what about infrastructure? I do not think we had enough sensitisation and preparation of delocalisation. In summary, as I support the installation of CCTV cameras in all public secondary schools, we need to look at the policy implementation. The reforms are good but we need to look at the implementation strategies.

With those few remarks, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I support the Motion.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): We shall have Hon. Mwirigi Paul, Member for Igembe South. I believe that he is one of the youngest Members.

Hon. John Paul Mwirigi (Igembe South, Independent): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Motion. I have experience from high school since I left there four years ago. So, I understand the difficulties which the young people who are in high school encounter.

It is very important to congratulate Hon. Mbui and thank him for coming up with this important Motion which will curb many criminal cases which are taking place in our institutions. It is important to note that many of the cases of insecurity which take place in our institutions are not detected since there is no device which we can use to trace and know the culprits who commit those crimes.

I would like to urge the Government to set aside a kitty which will be used in the installation of the CCTV cameras in our institutions. I understand that when we have CCTV cameras, we will be able to curb fire breakouts in our secondary schools and the rape cases which have emerged as a result of people sneaking into the school to harm students. At the same

time, we will curb criminal activities which normally take place in the institutions. Some students sneak out of school without the teachers realising it. The CCTVs will be used to trace their movement.

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Hon. Christopher Omulele) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon.
Patrick Mariru) took the Chair]*

At the same time, I urge parents to be vigilant and monitor their children since they spend more time in school than homes. So, it is better for parents to be monitoring their children as they progress in their academics to know how they are faring on. Even though we install CCTV cameras, they may not be completely effective to curb all the criminal cases that occur in our institutions.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, it is my humble request to my fellow Members to support this important Motion and have CCTV cameras in our schools.

I beg to support. Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): We shall now have Hon. Baya.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I would like to support the Motion and thank Hon. Mbui for bringing it to the Floor of the House. More importantly, I have a school called Ngala Memorial Girls Secondary School in my constituency where we have fully installed CCTV cameras and they are working. I urge the Departmental Committee on Education and Research of the House and other Members of Parliament to come and benchmark and see how CCTV cameras are working. We are able to see everything that goes on in the school because we have many CCTV cameras installed in the school. It is a good model.

The education sector in the country suffers from a myriad of issues. The problems we are experiencing now of students burning schools and cases of indiscipline are a microcosm of the real problems in the sector. The education sector, as it is right now, needs fundamental changes. We have posted principals to manage boarding schools and they have never been in boarding schools and have never been trained to understand how boarding schools are managed. Therefore, when you put such a principal in such a school, it becomes a bigger problem because he is not able to manage such a school. We need to strengthen the training of principals and managers of schools. We appoint board members just because we know them and not because they have good qualities, say, knowledge and skills on management issues. So, we need to look at the whole principle of management of schools.

We have turned our boarding schools into small prisons where we want wall fences and high gates. We do not want anybody to visit the children. Even when a child has issues that he must talk to a parent, he has to wait for a parents' day or an open day that comes after one month. When such a child experiences this, he slides into indiscipline as an expression of the frustration that he goes through while he is in school. The schools think that the best way is to guard the school and confine kids more and make them experience exclusion throughout the term. It frustrates the child and, therefore, he finds a way of expressing himself by doing something everybody will notice.

So, colleagues, we need to ask the Ministry of Education to sit down and look at the whole sector. We should not only reform the curriculum, but we should also reform the way schools are managed. We should also have a training programme for every principal who is going to manage a secondary school. They must have a certificate that allows them to manage not only a secondary school, but also a boarding school. That way, we will solve these problems. Many countries have gone through this phase of life we are experiencing as a country. We have boarding schools in Europe and in all parts of the world. Why are they not experiencing the problems we are facing in Kenya? Is this just a Kenyan problem or is it a problem that every developing country faces in its education system? These are things that education history scholars will be able to give us information on, especially how to run our secondary schools. We have many sociologists in the country who can help us solve problems in our education system, but in Kenya, we do not want to use the professionals that we have. The people we have trained in management of schools, we do not want to use them in the management of the system. All we do is put people in management positions because they are our friends, relatives and because something has happened for somebody to be appointed. If you interview the people who manage our schools currently, you will realise that they do not even qualify to manage those schools.

So, I support the Motion, but call for an urgent national conference to discuss the management of secondary schools, especially boarding schools in the county. Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): We shall now have Hon. Obo Mohamed.

Hon. (Ms.) Ruweida Obo (Lamu CWR, JP): Ahsante sana, Mhe. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi nami nichangie Hoja hii inaopendekeza kuwekwa kwa kamera katika shule za upili. Naona kuweka kamera hizo ni jambo muhimu sana. Zitasaidia sana kuzuia uhalifu tofauti tofauti katika shule. Itasaidia kaunti pia. Kwa mfano, itasaidia Lamu katika wadi ya Basuba. Najua hata wakiniona nachangia mambo ya kamera, wanashangaa sana. Wadi ya Basuba haina hata shule moja ya upili. Mtu akizungumzia mambo ya kamera, nashangaa sana kwa sababu kule Basuba hatuna hata walimu katika shule za msingi. Shule tano zimefungwa. Wanafunzi wanaenda kusoma huko Hindi Ward. Nasisitiza kuwa kamati ya elimu iliangualie suala hili zaidi. Inasikitisha kwamba watu wanazungumzia mambo ya kwenda mbele ilhali wengine wanazungumzia kamera na mambo mengine. Mahali kama Kiunga, Milimani, Basuba na kwingineko, shule zote zimefungwa na hatujui walimu watarudishwa lini. Ni lazima waangualie suala hili kwa kina. Tunaambia Wakenya eti ni sawa lakini bado hatujajua ni sawa kiviipi. Bado watu wa wadi ya Basuba wanaona haijakuwa sawa.

Sitaki kuchangia zaidi. Nangojea Mswada kuhusu korosho. Naona wakati umeisha. Twende kwa Mswada mwingine. Ahsante, Mhe. Naibu Spika wa Muda.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): We are not there yet, Hon. Obo Mohamed. Next is Hon. Atandi Onunga, Member for Alego-Usonga.

Hon. Member: He is not in.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Let us have Hon. Wanyonyi Kevin, Member for Kwanza.

Hon. Ferdinand Wanyonyi (Kwanza, FORD-K): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this chance. I have been waiting for long.

First and foremost, I thank Hon. Mbui for bringing this timely Motion. At the time of completion of this Motion, we should talk about resolve. It should state that this House “resolves” that the Government speedily rolls out installation of CCTV cameras in strategic

locations in all public schools, other than “urges” the Government. We are debating it. Therefore, we are looking for a resolution of this House. This is a timely Motion.

Secondly, the question is: Why is it happening at this time? Ten years back, we never had these kinds of problems. Now we are having them. I do not understand. We should be able to understand why we have the problems now. As one Member mentioned, some of these problems are blamed on parental care. We have left our children to others to take care of them. There are cases where you do not even know what is happening in school. I have cases where I am told the parent does not even know what is happening. He only sees the child when the school closes. When you look at the last three years, you will find that burning of dormitories is done towards the examination period; either because of the examination fever or something happening at that time. I am told in some cases, children are promised by teachers that they will be helped to steal exams. When you have these changes as somebody mentioned, the children get irritated. The question is: Why at this time? That is the big question today.

Look at the cost of putting up a dormitory. I put up dormitories in my sub-county. It costs over Kshs10 million to put up one dormitory. Somebody somewhere does not even care. So, the passage of this Motion would be able to assist us. Most schools have electricity because this happens normally in the evening. Children sneak out and hide somewhere because it is not well lit. The same children are the ones who get involved. As we talk like this, I am told in the recent cases in my area - Hon. Barasa is here - Kamusinga which is a very old and disciplined school had a dormitory burnt and no arrest has been made.

Children should be taught to be responsible. I want to agree with the previous speaker that teachers must be vetted before they are promoted to be principals. The Ministry of Education should have a way of vetting the principals. They should have the ability to administer not only day schools but also boarding facilities.

I support this Motion. I want this Motion to go a long way and also have Government installations like hotels have CCTV. That is the best way of dealing with insecurity in these places. I support.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): The one on top of the request list is Hon. Mwangaza Kawira.

Hon. (Ms.) Kawira Mwangaza (Meru CWR, Independent): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Installation of CCTV cameras in all public secondary schools is good. I support this Motion. Installation should not only be done in secondary schools but in all public and private institutions of learning. Recently, we had a case in Tharaka Nithi County where a female teacher and a pupil of Muragara Primary School in Tharaka Nithi County were injured following an attack last Friday. They are nursing injuries. If we had CCTV cameras in that school, establishing the suspect would have been much easier.

I also support this Motion because it prevents such incidents. As the saying goes, prevention is better than cure. It is much more important to prevent because these cases have been so many in our places. In comparison to the damages done by the suspects, it is important that we install CCTV cameras in our institutions to avoid many damages, incurring loses, our girls from being raped and our schools from being torched.

In our homes, churches, banks and supermarkets we have CCTV cameras. Why not in our schools? It is our duty as leaders to urge the Government or relevant authorities to install CCTV cameras in all learning institutions so as to avoid a lot of damages and incurring a lot of loses from our institutions. Those cameras help a lot when installed in our places. We have so many cases of students cheating in exams. If we have CCTV cameras in our schools, we shall

monitor our students doing exams. This will prevent cheating. The CCTV cameras will also prevent trespassing, vandalism and even the use of drugs.

We have a lot of cases in schools where young Form One students are bullied. So, if we have these CCTV cameras, we shall lessen the cases of bullying among our students. If we can afford to install them in other institutions, why not in our schools? That is where our children are. Let us support this Motion and have CCTV cameras installed in all private and public learning institutions. In this case, we shall prevent a lot of damages.

Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Godfrey Osotsi.

Hon. Godfrey Osotsi (Nominated, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I stand to support it but I have very serious reservations.

Whereas on the face of it, it looks a good thing to have this CCTV installation done in schools ... You know that this Motion has been precipitated by what is going in our schools at the moment – the crime in our schools. But as Hon. Baya and Hon. Nyikal have indicated, the issues affecting our schools are more complex than just having CCTV installation. That is the truth. I have managed to visit a number of national schools in this country and I have seen it for myself. There is congestion in classrooms, dormitories and laboratories. It is pathetic that even national schools are not well equipped to handle the large number of students. We also have serious issues with accommodation. Some schools have serious issues with sanitary facilities.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, we will conduct a *Harambee* next week for one of the national schools in the former Western Province so that we can construct a sanitary block for the school. Instead of us dealing with the CCTV issues, can we start handling issues that affect the schools? Installing CCTV cameras is a good thing but what is the priority? Priorities differ across our schools. There are schools which do not have laboratories while others do not even have enough teachers. If you give them CCTV, it is like giving me Panadol yet I am suffering from malaria. You will not be solving the problem.

The other concern is technology and not just the CCTV. What technology is being used? If we want to have sustainable CCTV installation in schools, we must go for appropriate technology. We must have CCTV that can withstand weather conditions and vandalism from students. Otherwise, we will spend a lot of money installing them only for the students to vandalise them within a short time. It costs about US\$300 to set up an appropriate camera for CCTV. Probably, depending on the vastness of the school, you may need up to 20 or 30 cameras. That means spending up to US\$10,000 on installation of CCTV cameras alone. We also have maintenance and monitoring costs. There will also be need to have a central monitoring facility.

On technology, in other countries that have implemented this system, you must have interaction with parents. How can parents monitor their schools using CCTV? It means you must go for IT-based CCTV so that I can log onto my internet and observe my child in class when I am at home. There is the issue of technology, which we must look into. There is also the issue of cost. I have done calculations. If we have to set up this in all the schools, we will need a minimum of Kshs30 billion. What is the priority? Is it having teachers and facilities in schools or having CCTVs in schools?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Very well, Hon. Member. Your point is made. Shall we now have Hon. Mutua Barasa?

Hon. Didmus Barasa (Kimilili, JP): Thank you Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to add my voice on this Motion.

From the outset, I want to clearly state that I do not support this Motion. A CCTV camera is not a security system but a complementary of the system. What we need is a complete audit of security systems in our schools. I urge the Ministry of Education to stop their activism. You have seen them going to hotels for seminars and workshops. When they come out of those seminars, they say they want to roll out a single uniform for all the schools in this country. What we need is a security system that will ensure safety of our students. Some of the problems the schools experience are because of lack of management skills by principals or school managers. It is very important that we move away for the tradition of coming up to do firefighting and do a complete audit with recommendations on how we will secure our schools.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, even this Motion is discriminatory. Even students in private schools are our children. Whatever security system we come up with, it must be blanket. It must affect our children in private school as well as those in public schools. I want the Ministry of Education to ensure that it considers issues of unrest and burning of schools when it appraises teachers for promotion to principals and deputy principals. I do not think a teacher who in his or her teaching career has experienced a number of unrests in schools which he or she teaches should qualify for promotion because it must come as a full package. It is not just teaching; they should also have prudent management system.

For this reason, I do not support this Motion. It is very expensive and it will not solve the problems we are having in schools as far as insecurity and unrest by students are concerned.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Members, I just want to remind you that there was a balance of one hour and 39 minutes when we resumed. From my screen here, I can tell that there is very clear interest by Members to contribute on this Motion. I am afraid the time allocated for this Motion is up. Allocation of time to a Motion is done by the House and not the Speaker. However, you know that the Mover must now be called upon to reply. If he is gracious enough - the way I know him - he can allocate a few minutes to a few Members. That is absolutely at his discretion. Mover, you have five minutes only. I suppose you can donate a minute to some Members at your discretion. It will be good for us to know if you are donating any minute.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM-K): Thank you Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for the opportunity. I can see that there is a lot of excitement. My interest was to listen to Hon. Members make their contributions. So, I could allow a minute each to three Members; that is the Member for Tharaka-Nithi, the Member for Mwingi West and *Mheshimiwa* Pamela. I will have two minutes because those will be about three minutes.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): You have one minute, Hon. Nyaga.

Hon. (Ms.) Beatrice Nyaga (Tharaka-Nithi CWR, JP): Thank you Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I thank the Mover for giving me this opportunity to support this important Motion.

It is important we have CCTV cameras in our public institutions. But I would like to ask one question, what will we do to teachers and staff who admire our girls and rape them in schools? What will we do about that? We need to have teachers and staff who are disciplined in schools. Even our parents are supposed to take responsibility. The biggest responsibility is bestowed on our parents together with the teachers.

Once children have been taken to school, teachers are supposed to be very close to them, bring them together, talk to them and listen to them. We should also have counsellors monitoring students and addressing their issues all the time. Currently, we have very many cases in schools

such as torching of institutions and defiling children. We have to do something as a Government to protect our children, buildings and everything.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Very well. Hon. Nguna, you have your minute.

Hon. Charles Nguna (Mwingi West, WDM- K): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity. I also thank Hon. Robert Mbui for donating one minute to me. I do not have a lot of time, but let me say that there is no doubt that this complementary system to security will supplement what our security guards have been doing in schools. The most important thing is that it will keep track of all activities in our schools. That is why I am really supporting it. Members will recall what happened in Garissa University. If we had a CCTV system in place, I am sure we could have traced the elements that terrorised students in that university. This system is very important and I support it. Other than arresting insecurity...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Pamela, you have the Floor.

Hon. (Ms.) Pamela Ochieng (Migori CWR, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. It is unfortunate we are talking for about one minute. As a Member of the Departmental Committee on Education and Research, I would like to bring it to the attention of the House that even as we sit here, we are working on a very comprehensive report on unrest in schools. Sooner or later, it will be tabled in the House. I wish that some of these suggestions or the debate that has gone on here forms part of that Report.

I would like to say that CCTV cameras are part of a system that will help us a lot. However, there are some underlying basics. Most of our schools where these cameras can be installed lack even basic infrastructure. Therefore, we need to look at this holistically; that is the entire security system for our schools and all learning institutions. Basic discipline by students, parents, teachers and...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Mover, you now have a remainder of two minutes.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM-K): Let me start by thanking all Members for their contributions. I am happy that all Members have basically supported the idea but there are a number of suggestions that we need to take into consideration so that we can improve this. Major benefits such as curbing examination cheating, decline in external aggression and protection of existing infrastructure have been mentioned.

Some Hon. Members are saying that infrastructure in our schools is not good but it is actually the little we have that needs to be protected so that it is not destroyed. Other benefits of installing CCTV cameras in our schools include helping in decline of drug abuse and exoneration of innocent victims because sometimes when there is fire people assume it is arson yet it could be electrical fault. Basically, this has many benefits.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Hon. Members have also made some observations. Some have said that CCTV cameras are cheap to install. They are proposing that if possible we channel the money through the NG-CDF so that it can reach our schools easily. Over and above that, Members have talked about other problems that we need to address. Because of time factor, I take the sentiments of Members positively. We will also try to canvas with the Departmental Committee on Education and Research on the case of the CCTV cameras.

As I finish, I want to thank all Members. I do not take your support lightly. I beg to reply.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, pursuant to Standing Order No. 53(3), I would like to request you to put the Question tomorrow at appropriate time.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Very well, Hon. Mbui. I agree with you. I will defer the putting of the Question on your Motion.

(Putting of the Question deferred)

Let us move on to the next Order.

REVIVAL OF THE CASHEW NUTS INDUSTRY IN KENYA

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, aware that agriculture is the main stay of the Kenyan economy, contributing to food security and employment of rural households; further aware that cashew nuts are mainly grown in the Coast region of Kenya, producing about 10,000 metric tonnes of the nuts valued at Kshs264.9 million; recognising that Kenya has a potential to produce more than 63,000 metric tonnes valued at over Kshs1 billion; noting that the sub-sector has the potential to create many employment opportunities through value addition and fetch the Exchequer millions of shillings through exports; deeply concerned that cashew nuts farming in Kenya has continued to face key challenges among them, low producer prices, which has seen many farmers cut down their trees, appreciating that Kilifi, a region at the coast of Kenya used to be a major producer of cashew nuts in the 1980s but the production has since dwindled, which led to among other things the fraudulent sale of Kilifi Cashew Nuts Factory, loss of livelihood for the farmers and subsequently increased poverty levels; this House urges the Government to put in place measures to revive the Cashew Nut Industry in the Country.

Cashew nuts production in Kenya is mainly found in the Coast region. Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River and parts of Taita Taveta have for many years been producers of this agricultural produce. Recently, we found that counties like Tharaka Nithi have embraced cashew nut farming. Many other counties in this country have the potential to grow cashew nuts. The potential to grow cashew nuts in this country is very huge. We can double the metric tonnes of cashew nuts produced within three years from now if the Government does what we will say.

We had a factory in Kilifi which was started in 1975. But what happened with the factory is one of the most painful moments in the lives of the people of Kilifi. We lost the factory through fraudulent deals. Today, farmers in Kilifi continue to ask when they will get their factory back. They are also asking when the whole industry will be revived so that there are enough cashew nuts to supply to this factory. The revenue that can be earned in this country from the cashew nuts sub-sector is immense.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, many years ago when some Hon. Members used to pass through Kilifi when the ferry operated from there, they would not pass through Kilifi without buying cashew nuts. The crop was the mainstay of the town. The town developed because the factory was there, cashew nuts production was high and many families were able to take their kids to school without asking for bursary or anything. They could afford services without asking anybody for a cent. They built very many secondary and primary schools

because cashew nuts earned them money and this led to the development of the region. Today, the people of Kilifi have been made to beg for everything. For someone to take his children to school in that county, he must be given a bursary or something. This is the case and yet he has a 12-acre farm that can support him if he grew cashew nuts. Today, a person in Kilifi cannot build a decent home or house because he has 12 acres which cannot help him because the factory and the whole industry collapsed.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the revival of the cashew nuts sub-sector in Coast region will revive its economy which has taken a thorough beating because we lost the industry. This is because the cashew nuts sub-sector employed over 10,000 people directly and over 30,000 people indirectly. Today, we have the potential to double the number of people who can be directly employed if we revive this sub-sector. We also have the potential to double the number of people who can be employed indirectly in this sub-sector which for many years, because of lack of legislation and proper policy, has collapsed.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, middlemen were allowed to run amok in this sub-sector, such that a farmer never got value for his produce. One imperative value addition was not taken as important. The only thing that was done was that we processed raw nuts and exported. Worse, cartels were allowed to even export raw nuts directly to firms abroad. They left out the most important part of value addition. Therefore, people were left with nothing when the sub-sector collapsed.

The people of Kilifi continue to demand that this factory which was sold for a song must be revived and given back to the people of Kilifi who owned shares through cooperatives and whose farmers depended solely on this factory.

I want you to take cognisance of crops which were given prominence and proper legislation and policy and, therefore, they thrived. Coffee thrived because it had several Acts. The tea industry thrived in this country because there was proper legislation and policy to protect the industry. Pyrethrum and other crops in this country prospered because there was proper legislation. Today, the cashew nuts sub-sector suffers because the Government never moved to protect it.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for us to revive the cashew nut sub-sector, I urge the Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Departmental Committee on Agriculture to, one, look at the possibility of setting up a cashew nut development authority. This will specifically drive the cashew nut agenda. It will also set up a cashew nut development fund so that we can fund the revival of the sub-sector. This way, we will rescue this crop which has the potential of increasing the GDP of this country. Today, this crop has been lumped among many other crops in the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) Act, but the Act does not take cognisance of how special this crop is to a whole region. Therefore, we are likely to see this sub-sector collapse completely. So, I urge and request that this House resolves that cashew nut be moved out of the AFFA Act and a special Act and policy be developed for this crop.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, there are certain things which we must avoid as we revive this sub-sector which I hope the Ministry of Agriculture will take into account in developing a new policy to spur the growth and development of the cashew nut sub-sector. Middlemen continue to exploit farmers. We would like to have a policy that protects a farmer from exploitation by middlemen. The production of this crop is diminishing. Why? It is because farmers are cutting down trees today because they do not have a ready market devoid of middlemen. Our cashew nut crops are also being attacked by diseases but the Ministry of

Agriculture has been very complacent. This is because it has not taken interest to come up with measures to eliminate diseases.

On lack of farming inputs, today, some counties have come together with a programme of selling one seedling of cashew nut at Kshs50. The poor farmers of Kilifi and Coast region cannot afford Kshs50 to buy one seedling. The Government has potential, just like it does for coffee, tea and other crops in this country, to ensure that there are resources to purchase seedlings and give them to farmers to ensure that they plant new crops. We have seen other crops have research funds which have been instrumental in sustaining the crops, but there has not been even Kshs1 allocated to cashew nut research to help us fight diseases, produce new crop varieties, get better marketing and do value addition.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I urge this House, in its wisdom and the wisdom of Members that sit on the benches of this House, that today should mark a new dawn for the people of Coast and the people of Kilifi and other counties that grow cashew nut in this country; that they will have a full meal because their farms can supply them with enough cashew nuts, pay school fees for their children and buy food. It is also a dawn that will see us using agriculture to kick out poverty in the region; a new dawn that the person of coast region will see a recognition of a crop that has been dear to them and a crop that has made them develop in the past, but a crop which has made them wallow in abject poverty because the Government that they have put in place for many years has not been concerned about the crops that are dear to them.

This country has the potential. Today, the demand for cashew nut in this world is increasing. China has the biggest market for cashew nut. And you know the population of China keeps increasing. Therefore, we have a steady market for cashew nut outside this country. If you look at major food outlets, you will find they serve cashew nut in their menu. Major airlines serve cashew nut too. Where do they bring them from? Java Coffee House serves cashew nut but if you ask them where they get them from, you will find that they import. I asked Kenya Airways where they get the cashew nut they serve in the planes and they told me they import and yet this country has the potential. The balance of trade for this country, where imports exceed exports, can be corrected if we put funds and our efforts to grow the business in the cashew nut industry. You will be surprised that the business in the cashew nut industry is very huge such that other countries are investing a lot of money to revive their cashew nut sector, but Kenya is not doing anything.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Tanzania is leading in East Africa and yet Kenya used to lead. In Africa, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria produce more cashew nut and yet Kenya used to lead. If we want to think about the economy of this country and the money that goes into our revenue coffers at KRA, then we must take serious action towards the revival of the cashew nut sub-sector.

I beg to move this Motion, that, Members that sit in this House look at cashew nut not only as a coastal crop but also as a national crop that can help spur the development of agriculture in this country and the GDP of this country so that we move ahead in job creation, value addition and to look at the President's Big Four Agenda of manufacturing. The President's agenda is huge but how does the person at the Coast benefit from it if we do not spur the growth of agriculture and link it to the manufacturing agenda the President is talking about?

At this moment, I would like to ask the County Woman Representative for Lamu, Captain Ruweida to stand up and second this Motion.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Captain, is that your official name? That must be Obo Mohamed. I now learn that she is also a captain. You have the Floor.

Hon. (Ms.) Ruweida Obo (Lamu CWR, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Captain is the title; I am a pilot by profession. I rise to second this Motion. Cashew nut is grown majorly in Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, with Vumbe and Sadan in Lamu East producing the best quality cashew nut in the country.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the farmers I represent. Even with this great quality, these farmers face immense challenges such as brokers who pay them low prices, hampering the growth of the sector.

Kenya produces 10,000 metric tonnes valued at Kshs264 million, with Lamu County producing 8,000 metric tonnes, representing 80 per cent of what Kenya produces. The country, however, has a potential to produce more than 63,000 metric tonnes valued at Kshs1 billion.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, this represents a deficit because of the under-production worth Kshs736 million. This is a shame to our country that has a 40 per cent rate of unemployment. If we can achieve this deficit alone, we could make a great step towards the realisation of the Big Four Agenda.

If a comprehensive plan to revive the farming of cashew nuts is implemented and this Motion is adopted, this sub-sector alone has the potential to create thousands of jobs directly and indirectly. Through value addition, it can fetch billions to the National Treasury through export. Value addition is something I personally believe has great potential.

About three months ago, I sponsored some young people from Witu Ward in Lamu County to learn the impact of value addition in Bomet County. Through value addition, the farmer will cash in on the byproducts of cashew nuts such as cashew nut shell oil and cardanol. According to the Nut in Shell (NIS) Report, the demand for cashew nuts consumption in global scale continues to increase with stable speed. The average increase in volume is 10 per cent per year. The market is huge and given the scientific report that proves the health benefits, it is likely to rise.

Cashew nuts are an excellent source of nutrition containing five times more Vitamin C than oranges. It contains more calcium, iron, vitamin B than citrus fruits, avocado and bananas. Currently, Lamu County produces cashew nuts from 4,000 to 4,500 hectares and yet the potential is much higher if this Motion is to be adopted. The financial returns to the farmer will improve if more emphasis is attached to this crop. Cashew nuts to Coast region are like oil to Turkana County. This is our brown gold. I repeat, cashew nut to the Coast region is our brown gold.

Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): You second.

Hon. (Ms.) Ruweida Obo (Lamu CWR, JP): I seconded the Motion when I began, but I can second again if you want me to.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Very well. The procedure is that you second after prosecuting.

(Question proposed)

The interest of Members is clear. The Mover mentioned that cashew nut is a national crop but obviously no one can doubt that the Coast region has an interest on this matter. I can see a number of them from that region and across the country having an interest to speak to this. Shall we have Hon. Mbeyu, the Member for Kilifi?

Hon. (Ms.) Gertrude Mwanyanje (Kilifi CWR, ODM): Ahsante sana, Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ninachukuwa fursa hii kumuunga mkono Mbunge wangu Mheshimiwa Owen wa Kilifi Kaskazini kwa kuleta Hoja hii hapa. Mkorosho na korosho zake umekuwa mmea muhimu sana katika jimbo la Pwani na hasa katika Kaunti ya Kilifi. Tuko hapa kuunga mkono kurejeshwa upya na kuanzishwa tena kampuni ya Mkorosho pale Kilifi. Kwa wakati huu tunaomba Serikali iweze kutia maanani kuwa mkorosho ni kati ya mimea ile muhimu sana katika biashara zote ikilinganishwa na kahawa na chai ambazo zinakuzwa kule nyanda za juu.

Kampuni ya mkorosho ilikuwa imebuni kazi nyingi katika miaka ya tisini hasa kwa akina mama. Palikuwa na akina mama zaidi ya mia sita ndani ya kampuni hiyo. Kiwanda hiki kilipofilisika, familia nyingi zilisambaratika. Wengi wetu katika jimbo la Kilifi tumesoma kwa sababu ya pesa ya korosho. Wamama walijitegemea ndani ya jimbo la Kilifi; hawakungoja baba aje nyumbani ndiposa waweze kuwa na chakula. Pia, hawakungoja watoto watoke kazini ndipo waweke chakula juu ya meza. Kufilisika kwa mkorosho huu kumeleta shida ya makaazi ndani ya jimbo la Kilifi na eneo la Pwani lote.

Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda, sababu mojawapo ya kuwa na vijana ambao wanazurura ovyo ni kukosa hata mtambo mmoja katika jimbo la Kilifi. Lakini kurejeshwa kwa mtambo huu, kutabuni kazi kwa vijana, akina mama na akina baba. Kwa sababu wakati huu tutaanza upya kupanda mikorosho, ni ombi langu kwa wakaaji wa Kilifi kwamba waweze kupeana mashamba yao makubwa ambayo yamekaa bila kutumika ili tuweze kupanda kwa wingi. Mkorosho huu ulianza kupandwa pale Kilifi mwezi uliopita na tuko na marafiki ambao wako tayari kutuunga mkono kuupanda. Tuweze kuona ni vipi Serikali itaweza kuweka pesa zaidi ya upandaji wa mikorosho ndani ya kaunti ya Kilifi. Tukifanya hivyo, tuone ni vipi bidhaa ya korosho itaweza kurejeshwa kwa mtambo huu hasa katika wadi ya Kibarani ambapo mimi nilikuwa mwakilishi mnamo 2013.

Sehemu nyingine ya kuangaliwa ni Ganze. Sharti tuone ni vipi mtambo huu na bidhaa zake zinaweza kufufua maisha ya biashara kwa wakaazi wa Kilifi. Ahsante.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Let us have Hon. Kingi Thoya, the Member for Magarini.

Hon. Michael Kingi (Magarini, ODM): Ahsante sana, Mheshimiwa Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia fursa hii niweze kuchangia Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa na rafiki yangu, Mbunge wa Kilifi Kaskazini, Mheshimiwa Owen Baya.

Kwanza, tunavyojua, mkorosho ukilinganishwa na mimea mingine ambayo imepandwa katika sehemu nyingine za nchi kama vile kahawa ama majani chai utaona kwamba mkorosho ni rahisi sana kukuza. Ile mbolea ambayo inatakikana ili kukuza kahawa au majani chai si ile ambayo inahitajika kukuza mkorosho. Kwa hivyo, kukuza mkorosho huwa ni rahisi zaidi. Hii ndio imefanya mkaazi wa Kilifi kuhakikisha kwamba anautunza kwa vile unaleta mazao kwa urahisi.

Mkorosho umekuwa ukichangia sana maisha mema kwa wakazi wa Kilifi na Pwani. Saa hii, kwa sababu kiwanda hiki cha korosho ama sekta hii ya korosho imefifia ndani ya Kilifi na Pwani, wananchi wengi wanauza ardhi zao. Hii imechangia umaskini katika sehemu zile. Kitambo sisi tukisoma, ilikuwa rahisi. Unaingia shambani, unaokota korosho, unaenda kuuza na unanunua kitabu na kalamu bila hata kumsumbua mzazi lakini tangu sekta hii ya kukuza korosho ififie, hali ya maisha imekuwa ngumu. Kama tumeongea kwamba Kenya hii ni lazima kuwe na viwanda ili tulete ajira kwa watu wetu, ni lazima sekta hii ya korosho ifufuliwe. Ninajua sekta hii ikifufuliwa vijana na kina mama wa Pwani na Kenya kwa jumla watapata kazi kwa sababu kutakuwa na wakulima, wanaokota korosho na wanaouza korosho. Kutakuwa na kazi tofauti.

Mapato ya mkorosho yatachangia sana. Mkazi wa Kilifi na Pwani kwa jumla ataweza kuweka chakula juu ya meza. Tutahakikisha kuwa hakuna wakati hata mmoja tutahangaika na kuomba serikali kwamba tunataka chakula cha msaada. Hii ni kwa sababu njaa inapokuwa nchini utaona sehemu kama Ganze, Kilifi ama Magarini zinaathirika sana. Serikali haijawawezesha wakaazi wa Pwani, Kilifi, Magarini au Ganze, sehemu ambazo ni rahisi kabisa ambazo tukizifufua tutahakikisha kwamba wakazi wanapata mapato ya ziada.

Tanzania saa hii imebobeza upande wa ukuzaji korosho. Ni nchi ambayo hapo nyuma ilikuwa inakuza korosho kwa uchache. Hata hivyo, kwa sababu Kenya imelegea katika ile wizara husika ya ukulima, haijaona kwamba ni muhimu kupatia nafasi mkorosho. Ndio unaona saa hii Tanzania imetupita lakini kama wizara ya ukulima itaweka mkazo katika sekta hii ama katika ukulima wa mkorosho, mimi ninaamini kwamba zaidi ya bilioni moja itatoka kutoka sekta hii.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Bady Twalib.

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Asante, Mhe. Naibu Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia fursa hii leo ili niunge mkono Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa na ndugu yetu Owen Baya ambaye ni Mbunge kutoka Kilifi kuhusu mambo ya mkorosho. Kusema kweli, jambo hili ni la maana sana kwa sisi Wapwani kwa sababu ni muda mrefu sana ambapo Pwani ilibobeza kwa mambo ya ukulima, na hasa ukulima wa korosho mpaka tukaona katika sehemu ya kilifi kulikuwa na mtambo mkubwa sana wa kusaga korosho. Mpaka dakika hii mtambo ule umekufa. Itakumbukwa vizuri kabisa kuwa mleta Hoja hii ametoa mifano kadha wa kadha. Ni dhahiri wengi tunaosafiri kwa ndege tunapewa korosho na tukiuliza korosho zile ambazo tunapewa ndani ya ndege zinatoka wapi, tunasikia kwamba korosho hizo zimeletwa kutoka nchi nyingine.

Mimi ninashangaa kwa sababu tukiangalia pale Pwani, korosho zilikuwa nyingi lakini tukipaa kwenye ndege tunapewa korosho kutoka kwingine, ilhali kwetu korosho zile zinaweza kumea. Hili ni jambo la kutamausha sana. Hii ndio maana kwenye Bunge hili, siku zote kuna msemu mimi hupenda kuutumia kuwa mambo haya ya kuturudisha nyuma ni kama ule msemu wa goji kirba kirba goji, yani badala ya kutupeleka mbele, wanaturegesha nyuma.

Nchi ya Tanzania hivi sasa imebobeza katika mambo ya ukuzaji wa korosho. Kuna Bandari za Dar es Salaam na Tanga lakini ukifika katika Bandari ya Bagamoyo katika Tanzania, biashara nyingi ni ya kusafirisha korosho. Sisi ndani ya Kilifi na Pwani nzima kwa jumla tungependa kuona Hoja hii imetiliwa mkazo na vile vile ukuzaji wa korosho uweze kuendelea. Ninasema hivyo kwa sababu katika Ajenda kuu ya Serikali hii tuliyo nayo, moja ni mambo ya nyumba, nyingine ni matibabu bora, nyingine ni mambo ya chakula ambayo ni *food security* na vile vile *industrialisation*, ambayo ni mambo ya viwanda. Katika kuitimiza moja ya Ajenda ya Serikali hii, ni muhimu tufufue viwanda. Katika kufufua viwanda, moja kati ya viwanda hivyo kiwe ni hiki kiwanda cha korosho kulingana na Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa.

Lakini isiwe tu ni kiwanda cha korosho kinachofufuliwa. Kuna viwanda tofauti tofauti kama vile kiwanda cha Associated Vehicle Assemblers (AVA) cha kutengeneza magari ambacho kiko kwangu na vile vile kiwanda kikubwa cha kutengenza chuma cha Kenya United Steel Company (KUSCO). Vile vile kuna kiwanda cha Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). Viwanda hivi tukiweza kuvifungua katika Ajenda ya Serikali, basi bila shaka tutaweza kuwaajiri vijana wengi. Vijana ambao tumewaajiri watapata kuenda shule na vile vile wazazi wetu ambao watakuwa wakifanya kazi katika sehemu hiyo wataweza kufaidika.

Kwa hivyo, leo hii ni fursa kubwa sana ambayo tumeipata sisi Wabunge kutoka Pwani kuiunga mkono Hoja hii ambayo imeletwa na ndugu yetu, Mheshimiwa Owen Baya. Itakumbukwa ni juzi tu pale Kilifi tukiwa na Mheshimiwa Aisha Jumwa, alizungumzia sana

kuhusu mambo haya katika Karisa Maitha Stadium na maneno kama haya tumeyaunga mkono kutoka nyanjani hadi hapa. Tukiwa Bungeni tunaendelea kuyaunga mkono. Kwa hivyo, jambo kama hili la korosho...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Before I focus on my right, and I must... Order, Hon. Gikaria! I know you were next but before I get to Hon. Gikaria, who considers himself as a consumer of cashew nuts, shall we have Hon. Katana.

Hon. (Ms.) Aisha Jumwa (Malindi, ODM): Asante sana Mheshimiwa Spika, ama kweli Kiswahili kitukuzwe. Ninachukua nafasi hii kwanza kumpongeza sana Mheshimiwa Owen ambaye ameileta Hoja hii.

Ukulima wa korosho na mkorosho kwa jumla ni mmea wa kitaifa. Kwa sababu hiyo, upandaji wa mmea huu wa korosho na mazao yake, hasa yanapatikana katika ukanda wa Pwani. Mhe. Spika wa Muda, ninataka niseme kwamba kiwanda cha korosho kilichokuwa na sifa mwaka wa 1974 hadi mwaka wa 1992, kilikuwa kinaitwa Kenya Cashew Nuts. Kilikuwa maeneo ya Kaunti ya Kilifi. Ninataka nichukue nafasi hii kwanza niwajuze kwamba kauli ya Rais wa Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya, Mhe. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta, Mhe. William Samoei Ruto, Chama cha Jubilee kwa jumla na sisi ambao tuko ndani ya Chama hicho hivi sasa, ni kwamba kuna Agenda Nne Kuu. Moja yapo katika zile Agenda Kuu Nne ambazo Mhe. Rais amezipigia mbiu sana ni uboreshaji na ubunifu wa viwanda katika Jamhuri yetu ya Kenya. Ni jambo ambalo analitilia mkazo sana. Ninataka kuliunga mkono kwa dhati nikiwa na tamaa yote kama mkaazi wa kutoka Pwani, Kaunti ya Kilifi na Mkenya kwa jumla. Kiwanda hiki cha korosho ambacho tumekikosa kwa muda kilikuwa kikileta manufaa mengi ya kiuchumi katika maeneo ya ukanda wa Pwani na taifa nzima. Sasa kitapewa kipaumbele na kitaanzishwa upya.

Kwanza, kitabuni nafasi za kazi na vile vile kuleta mapato katika kapu la kitaifa ambalo ni mapato yetu katika taifa nzima. Zamani tulikuwa tunaona kwamba linachangiwa kabisa. Asilimia nne ya mapato katika mradi mzima wa korosho ama viwanda vyote vitano vilikuwa vimeboreshwa katika taifa letu la Kenya.

Kiwanda hiki kitabuni nafasi za kazi. Kule ambapo tunatoka sehemu ya Kilifi, Pwani na Kenya nzima kwa ujumla. Viwanda hivi vimesomesha watoto wetu na kukuza jamii bila shida yoyote. Hivi sasa, kuna shughuli nyingi ambazo zinatukumba na mojayapo ni njaa. Ukizungumzia kuhusu njaa katika taifa hili, utakuta kwamba Kaunti ya Kilifi haiwezi kuachwa nyuma. Kwa hivyo, mimi nina imani kwamba kiwanda hiki kikirudi, nafasi za kazi zitabuniwa, tutapata nafasi za kuajiri watu wetu, kusomesha watoto wetu na kuwalisha bila kuwa na shida za utapia mlo katika taifa letu la Kenya.

Nikimalizia, ninataka kusema kwamba wakulima zaidi ya 50,000 katika kanda ya Pwani na Kenya wameathirika pakubwa. Urudishaji ama uanzishaji upya wa kiwanda cha korosho katika sehemu hii yetu ya Pwani hasa Kaunti ya Kilifi, kutabuni nafasi za kazi kuanzia 4,000 hadi 50,000. Tukiangalia suala la kiwanda, iwe basi ni mchakato mzima kutoka upandaji, ukuzaji na pia katika hali za kuliboresha zao hilo la mkorosho. Muda wangu haujaisha.

Kwa hayo mengi, Mhe. Spika wa Muda, ninaunga mkono kwa dhati kiwanda hiki cha korosho hasa katika upande wa Pwani na Kaunti ya Kilifi. Kiwanda hiki kikipewa nafasi, Mhe. Rais atakuwa ametupa nafasi kubwa sana kiuchumi katika maeneo yetu ya Kilifi.

Asante sana.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. David Gikaria, you have the Floor.

Hon. David Gikaria (Nakuru Town East, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving this opportunity to support this Motion which has been brought by our able Member from Kilifi.

It is true that this is a very important crop that the Government needs to assist in giving out monies to increase its production. The Mover has just indicated that the potential of these cashew nuts is very huge. It will go a long way to address the Big Four Agenda, matters to do with employment and give an opportunity to the cashew nut farmers to make a living.

It is true that cashew nuts are served to passengers in aeroplanes. Nutritionists have always recommended the consumption of cashew nuts and it is important for us to support the Motion. We hope that after Parliament has approved the Motion, the Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives will make a follow up. Hopefully, in the Supplementary Estimates or in the next Budget, funds will be allocated for purposes of assisting cashew nut farmers. It is a critical crop and budgetary allocation should be made. Agriculture is a function of county governments. This is where we will have some issues. We intend to make budget provisions for that and it means that the funding will go to the county governments.

As Members of Parliament we should ringfence the funds that will be allocated for that purpose so that the money is used for cashew nut farming. I do not think the national Government would go that direction even if we had a budget. The money has to go through county governments as per the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Sometimes in the National Assembly we discuss important matters but implementation has to be done by counties. We have to find synergy between the national Government and county governments. The most important thing, as the Mover indicated, is that the benefit is not only critical to that region but also to the whole Republic. Assuming that this is done, I urge the Mover to invite the Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives to set aside a budget that will go towards assisting cashew nut farming.

With those remarks, I totally agree with the Mover that we need to assist the cashew nut farmers in their respective regions.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Tayari Steven, the Member for Kinango, you have the Floor.

Hon. Benjamin Tayari (Kinango, ODM): Ahsante sana, Mhe. Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nichangie Hoja hii kuhusu suala la kurejesha mtambo wa korosho katika eneo la Pwani.

Kwanza kabisa ninamshukuru Mhe. Baya kwa kutuwakilisha vizuri kwa kuleta Hoja hii ambayo inatuhusu sana sisi wakaaji wa Pwani. Kusema kweli, korosho ni mmea ambao umesaidia sana watu wa Pwani. Mimi nikiwa mmoja wao, ninaelewa kwamba kule ukanda wa kutoka Kwale kwenda mpaka Kilifi tumelelewa na zao la korosho. Tukiwa wadogo, tulikuwa tunachukua korosho, tunaipeleka kupima, inapelekwa mtamboni na inatusaidia kulipa karo na mambo mengine. Lakini hivi sasa bei ya korosho imeshuka mpaka Kshs20 kwa kilo kwa zile ambazo hazijatayarishwa. Ukiangalia dunia nzima, kilo moja ya korosho ni Kshs200. Kwa hivyo, kama Wakenya, ni lazima tulitilie maanani hili suala la korosho na tuhakikishe kwamba tunaangalia korosho kama mimea mingine kama majani chai na kahawa. Hiyo itatusaidia sana kwa sababu itaongeza kitu katika kikapu cha uchumi wa nchi hii. Kuongezea haya ni lazima pia tuangalie kwamba tunapatia wakulima wa Pwani mbegu nzuri ambazo zinaongeza usalishaji wa korosho. Hivi sasa, mikorosho ambayo iko huko ni ya zamani na imezeeka. Lazima Serikali ipeane mbegu ya kisasa.

Katika eneo la Pwani, mmea wa korosho unafanya vizuri sana. Pia, ningependa kusema kwamba si mbegu peke yake. Katika mikanda mingine, ikifika wakati wa kilimo kama ni mahindi ama kahawa, wanapatiwa mbolea. Pia, katika huu ukuzaji wa korosho ni lazima watu wa Pwani wapewe vifaa ambavyo vitasaidia katika ukuzaji wa korosho.

Ningependa kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Katika usambazaji, tusiangalie Kilifi peke yake. Wale wakulima wa kwale pia wanakuza korosho nyingi sana. Baada ya Kilifi, Kwale ni wakuzaji wakubwa wa korosho Kenya nzima. Lazima tuhakikishe kwamba tumejenga kiwanda upande wa Kwale. Tukisema kwamba ni lazima tusafirishe korosho mpaka Kilifi peke yake, haitakuwa imesaidia mkaazi wa Pwani. Kwa hivyo, mimi ninaunga mkono Hoja hii. Sitachukua muda mrefu kwa sababu ninajua wenzangu wanataka wachangie. Tuhakikishe kwamba viwanda vya korosho vimewekwa maeneo ya Pwani.

Ahsante sana.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): There is a lot of interest in this Motion. The next one on the list is Hon. Kiti Chonga.

Hon. Ken Chonga (Kilifi South, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I have been waiting for this opportunity to contribute not only as a user but also as a producer of this crop. As a Member of Parliament from a region where this cash crop is grown, I have a lot of interest in matters concerning cashew nut growing.

The person of Kilifi is a bitter man. It is in public knowledge that this is one of the crops that are doing very well in Kilifi. Its extinction is not the making of the people of Kilifi, but the making of the Government. It is well known that in the early years of 1975, this crop was doing very well. Homes were standing and those who were sick were able to access medical treatment. Those going to school were also able to pay school fees. It was all as a result of how beneficial this cash crop was.

Many of my colleagues have contributed to this Motion. There is no doubt that a cashew nut is one of the best nuts that the world ever consumed. There is reason why it should be protected. Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, if you do not know, as others have already said, the collapse of the industry was the making of the Government. First, it started by moving out all the officials of the cooperative societies. Secondly, it ensured that the cooperative movement at the Coast collapsed. As a result, the cooperative society could not buy from the farmer. The farmer got frustrated because he was taking the produce to the cooperative society but there were no gains coming from it. As a result, cashew nut trees were cut. Today the residents are poor. It is not because they like to be poor. This is the making of the Government.

Historically, the Government has been carrying development enclaves since the time of colonialism. Kilifi or Coast in general has been affected by that. When you see or hear that Coast would like to secede from Kenya, this is one of the reasons. It is because the Government has put a blind eye to whatever would have assisted or will assist the person from Coast.

Time is ripe. People have waited for long enough. People from Kilifi have seen and they are witnesses that when there is calamity in the coffee industry, the Government comes up very fast and bails out that industry. When we have had problems in the tea sector, it is the same. The Government has been coming up to bail out that sector. It is the surprise of very many that with all the hardship people are undergoing, the Government has just been watching. People have been having seminars and conferences talking about the revival of the cashew nut industry. This is the case and yet nothing has been worthwhile coming. I believe, with this Motion and what has been discussed on the Floor, the Government will give us an ear and make proper logistics so that the industry can be put back on its feet.

With those few remarks, I support.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): I am sure I will still come this way. You have the Floor Hon. Muthama.

Hon. Stanley Muthama (Lamu West, MCCP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Motion going by the fact that Lamu West is producing the largest quantity of cashew nuts. However, this is not our full capacity because we have enough land. We have willing farmers in Coast region all the way from Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and even Tana River. The soils are good and the weather is okay but, we do not have the support from the national Government even in terms of research so that we get the best seedlings that will give good yields. If we have to help Coast region and more so the cashew nut growing farmers, we need to support the research base. The national Government also needs to support us with finances, which will help farmers get incentives like fertilizers, farm tools and storage facilities. We also need the Government to provide ready market. As the Member for Kilifi North, *Bwana* Owen, has mentioned, we have a challenge with middlemen.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Order Hon. Muthama! We are not cutting you out. You still have your time. Hon. Members, there is absolute interest on this matter particularly from Members from Coast. It is understandable. The good news is, although the House must rise now, this Motion does not come to an end at this time. This Motion will have a balance of one hour and five minutes before the Mover is called upon to reply. Hon. Members who had interest even on my right will still get a chance to speak to this Motion. Hon. Muthama because the House must rise, when the Motion resumes, you shall have a balance of three minutes.

Thank you very much, Hon. Members.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Patrick Mariru): Hon. Members, the time being 1.00 p.m., this House stands adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 1.00 p.m.